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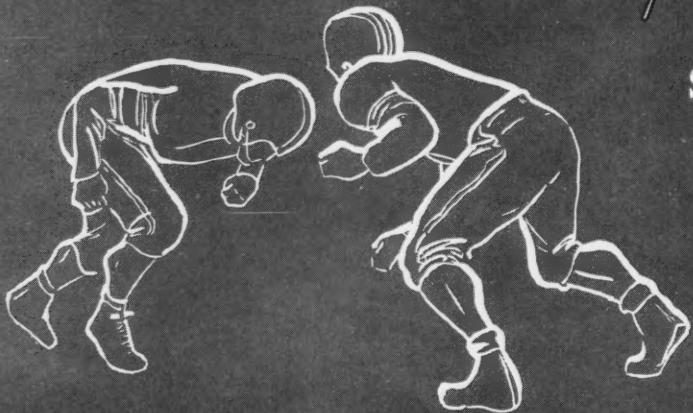
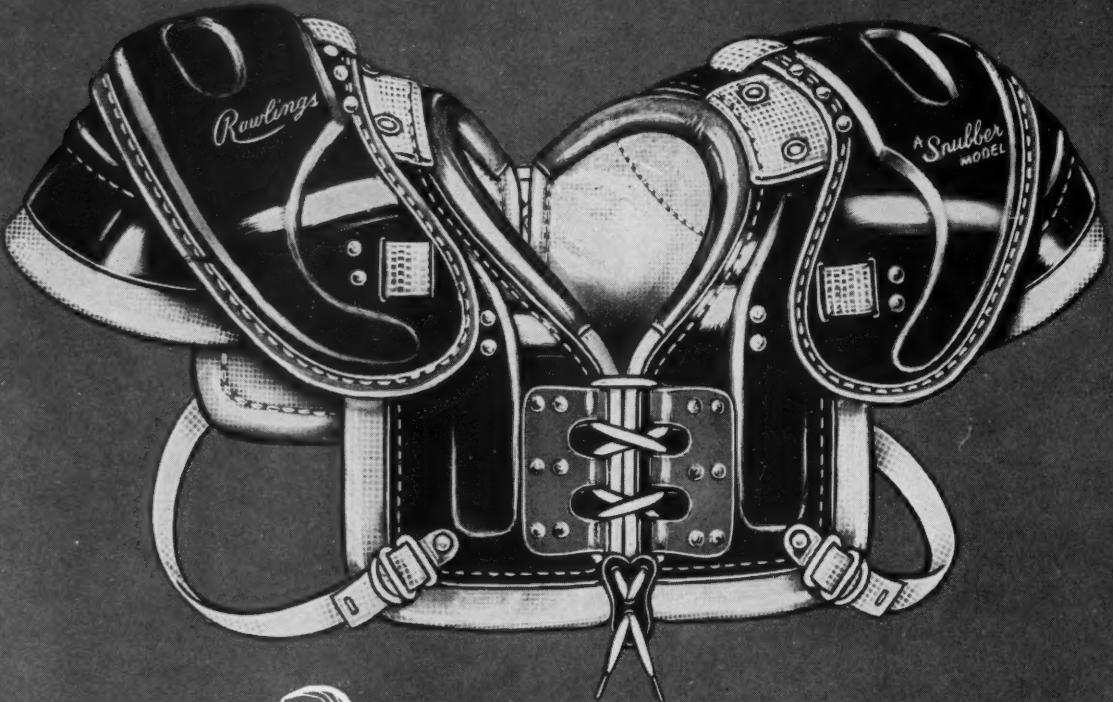
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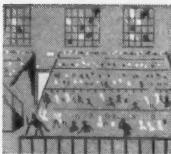
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CAMPUS CLOSE-UP

William Jewell College

Liberty, Missouri

DR. WALTER POPE BINNS, *President*

By P. CASPAR HARVEY

WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE, Liberty, Missouri, is the 16th oldest college or university west of the Mississippi River, having been founded in 1849. Throughout its history the basic idea of all teaching and experience on its campus has been to prepare for all professions, all business, all industry, and to pre-

pare for all graduate work. It is a co-educational, four-year liberal arts Christian college.

It was the first college or university west of the Mississippi to erect a separate gymnasium building.

The term "liberal arts college" has a special significance on the William Jewell campus. This emphasis

Jewell Hall, erected in 1851, the center of traditions for more than a century.



is that each student is an individual, different in many or most ways from all other individuals and that to grow as an individual the student can best do so from what William Jewell calls its "four-square of emphasis":

1. *Mental development* insuring a broad academic background in the sciences, social sciences, English, foreign language and the humanities.

2. *Spiritual development* offering study of the Bible and related courses in religious education, a chance to lead in religious activities and studying under the influence of an all-Christian faculty.

3. *Physical development* offering courses in physical education and participation in intercollegiate athletics and intramural sports.

4. *Social development* provides opportunity for you to participate in campus activities and live with a friendly student body from 33 states and from several foreign countries.

The campus consists of 106 acres and 17 buildings.

William Jewell is also nationally known by its subtitle, "the Campus of Achievement."

This subtitle was acquired because of the high percentage of its alumni who attained high distinction and eminent success. Throughout its entire history William Jewell has been fully accredited by all applicable accrediting agencies and organizations.



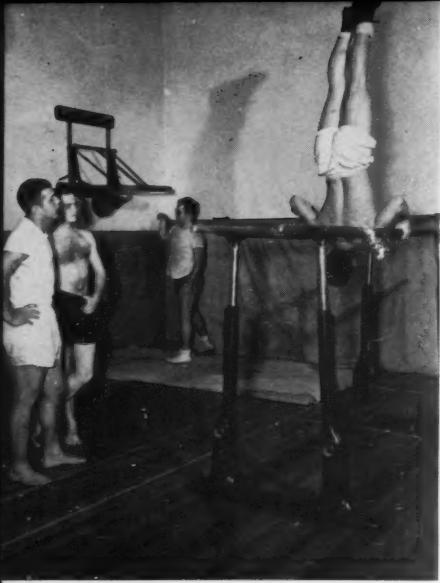
Dean E. W. Holzapfel, director of guidance, holds personal consultations with all students.

The first important impact upon the educational world came under Dr. John Priest Greene, during his presidency of thirty years beginning in 1892. The greatest period of expansion has come since 1943 under the leadership of its present president, Dr. Walter Pope Binns. This expansion has included not only a great increase in endowment, not only the renovation of old buildings and the erection of new ones but also an enlarged teaching staff and an increase in the student body which, in the fall of 1956 was 776. The

(Continued on next page)

Part of the hill top quadrangle, 97 feet above street level.





In the corrective gym.

total assets of the college including endowment amount to more than \$6,000,000.00.

Although intercollegiate athletics began on the William Jewell campus in 1888, its forensic intercollegiate competition goes back to 1875. From that date until the present William Jewell students have competed in intercollegiate debate and oratory and other speech contests and these years have produced a national reputation and eleven national intercollegiate championships.

In addition to this emphasis on intramural and intercollegiate athletics and intramural and intercollegiate forensics, the college fosters many campus organizations, comprising departmental honorary societies, many religious or-

ganizations, and fraternities and sororities. These, under faculty sponsorship or counsel, offer training in leadership and the development of a sense of responsibility which are so essential to high success after students leave the campus.

William Jewell College consciously trains its students to develop the spirit of achievement so that it may live up to its subtitle "the Campus of Achievement."

ATHLETICS

By NEAL DAVIS

CERTAIN FUNDAMENTAL BELIEFS underlie the philosophy of athletics at William Jewell, beliefs which are in conformity with the general educational philosophy of the college. The following policies serve as a guide for the athletic program:

1. Athletics are a part of the total program of physical education; therefore, they contribute to the general education of all students.
2. All expenditures for athletics are financed from the regular budget of the college as are other activities in other departments.
3. All coaches are given the same professorial rank and status accorded other faculty members.
4. The physical education program includes a wide variety of intramural and intercollegiate sports to meet the needs of, and to provide for dif-



(Left) Norris A. Patterson, director of athletics and head football coach; James N. Nelson, head basketball coach.

ferences in, the various ability-level of all students.

William Jewell made its debut in intercollegiate athletics in 1888 — thirty-nine years after the college was founded — by fielding its first varsity football team.

Today the intercollegiate program includes football, cross country, basketball, wrestling, swimming, track, baseball, golf, and tennis. At the present time, William Jewell is competing in more different kinds of intercollegiate sports than any other college or university in Missouri. The "Cardinals" are the only four-year college in Missouri to field a varsity wrestling team.

The intramural program boasts lively competition in twelve sports: touch football, golf, tennis, and horseshoes in the fall; basketball, handball, swimming, and table tennis in the winter; and track, softball, volleyball, and badminton in the spring.

NORRIS A. PATTERSON, the director of athletics and head football coach, came to William Jewell in 1950 after compiling an enviable high school coaching record of 36 wins, 3 losses, and 1 tie in four years of coaching. In six years at William Jewell his teams have won 46, lost 10, and tied 3 against the best college competition in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, and Kansas. In these six years Jewell has won two championships and tied for another. Mr. Patterson is presently completing work for a doc-



A tense moment in a basketball game in the corrective gym.



The new concrete stadium.

tor's degree at Columbia University, New York City.

JAMES A. NELSON, the head basketball and track coach came to William Jewell in 1950. In 1954, Nelson brought William Jewell its first basketball championship in twenty years and barely missed a berth in the NAIA National Tournament by losing to Northeast Missouri in the final game of the district playoff. Nelson's 1954 track champions were the first for William Jewell in sixteen years. Nelson holds a master's degree from the University of Kansas.

NORMAN SHORT, head baseball coach and assistant in football and basketball, joined the William Jewell staff in 1954 and promptly won the conference baseball championship in his first year. Short, who also serves as director of intramurals, holds a master's degree from Washington University, St. Louis.

The wrestling team last season was undefeated in nine dual meets, and with several promising new men the team should enjoy another banner year.

Swimming is a newly added varsity sport. **Thomas J. Irwin**, professor of psychology and the swimming coach, has stimulated unusual student interest in competitive swimming.

William Jewell boasts excellent facilities for athletics including a modern field house in which are a regulation swimming pool, two gymnasiums, handball courts, a wrestling room, and adequate dressing facilities. A new football stadium was built in 1955, which seats 7,000 spectators. A 220 straightway and a 440 track, tennis courts, practice fields, and physical education fields are also on the campus.

William Jewell Academically is among the best in the nation. Athleti-

cally, its teams have achieved much recognition on the regional level and some on the national level. Because of its size, and its educational viewpoint toward athletics, its teams will never merit nationwide acclaim, but its well-rounded program in physical education, including athletics, will seldom be equalled.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Our January issue will feature Dartmouth College of Hanover, New Hampshire, a school rich in tradition having received its charter from King George III of England in 1769.



Indoor golf practice laboratory.

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A corner of the debate and oratory laboratory showing national, regional and state certificates of victory.



THE HUDDLE



By DWIGHT KEITH

Post-Season Honors

THIS ISSUE reaches you during the football banquet season. The scores are all in, the records are posted and the football equipment is checked in and stored away until spring practice.

The post season banquet is as much a part of football as blocking and tackling. It is a happy event where the coach and his boys are together in an atmosphere of relaxation and conviviality. Oftentimes parents and friends of the players are privileged to attend and share in the reminiscence of the past season. With the pressure gone, incidents which were considered serious at the time now become trivial and humorous. Honors are passed out — award jackets, gold footballs, trophies and certificates.

Regardless of the season's record there is glory for all — coaches and players. A player doesn't have to make the All-State team or even a varsity berth to be rewarded. The greatest reward is the satisfaction of knowing in his heart that he has given his best to the team effort and has played the game by the code of good sportsmanship. His striving to be the best has made him stronger, physically and morally. He eagerly awaits spring practice when he can flex his stronger muscles and show his greater speed.

And regardless of the season's record, every coach

can be a winner. From the viewpoint of the public, the season's success for him is written on the scoreboard. Actually, it is written in the hearts of his players. The true measure of his success is what they think of him — win, lose or draw. How much has he helped them to become better players? Has he given them a better attitude toward their scholastic responsibilities? A better philosophy of sports? An appreciation of their American citizenship? A respect for legally constituted authority? A reverence for that which is sacred?

This is the Coach's crowning glory and it is a reward that will last and grow through the years!

EXTRA POINTS: When Georgia Tech defeated University of Georgia December 1st, it marked the 100th victory for Bobby Dodd's teams. Since succeeding the late Bill Alexander as head coach in 1945, Dodd-coached teams have won 100, lost 28 and tied 3. Quite a record and it couldn't happen to a nicer fellow.

Harry Rabenhorst, Basketball coach at Louisiana State University, will retire from coaching at the close of the current season. Harry has been at L.S.U. since 1925 as Coach of Baseball and Basketball. His cage teams have won 338 games, lost 230 and captured 3 Southeastern Conference, 1 Sugar Bowl and 1 National title. As a baseball coach he won 2 S.E.C. Championships and developed many major league stars, including Alvin Dark of the St. Louis Cardinals and Joe Adcock of the Milwaukee Braves.

COACH & ATHLETE

The Magazine for Coaches, Trainers, Officials and Fans

Official Publication

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DWIGHT KEITH, Editor and Publisher

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- (3) Sound scholarship
- (4) Well-rounded athletic programs
- (5) Administrative control
- of athletic policies
- (6) Christian principles
- (7) High standard of sportsmanship and ethics by coaches, players, officials and fans.

Our respect for "Ears" Whitworth for taking the bumps on the rocky road at Alabama without alibi and sans bitterness.

Honor to Bowden Wyatt for a great coaching job at Tennessee and for being a fine person. When asked about the excellent punting of his third-string tailback, Bobby Gordon, he replied: "Gordon has always been a great punter. It's nothing we taught him. He was a great punter in high school." That was a real champion talking. Some coaches could not have passed up the opportunity of taking credit for developing Gordon into a punter.

We DISLIKE seeing All-American teams announced before the season opens. It's unfair to the boys named and to the many others left off who will later prove to be better players but will have a harder time getting recognition because of the pre-season picks. "Let not he who putteth on his armour boast, but he who taketh it off."

WATCH JANUARY issue for announcement of the football coach and player of the year from each of the eight geographical regions of the nation. These are selected by regional committees, headed by our regional columnists.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS to you all! May the spirit of the Prince of Peace be

with you during this Holy Season and throughout a Happy and Prosperous New Year!!

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PHILOSOPHY OF BASKETBALL

By E. O. HAYES

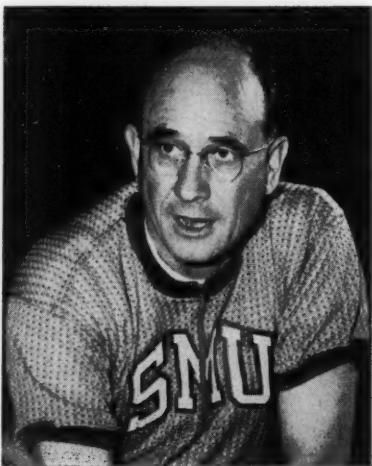
Basketball Coach, Southern Methodist University

UPON BEING INVITED to contribute an article to a magazine, most coaches think immediately of play patterns, etc. I should like to make an effort to present something of equal, if not greater, importance.

I do not know whether or not you have a philosophy of basketball, but I think most coaches do have. If you do not have such a philosophy, you had better start formulating one. I have seen fine men of excellent imagination, wonderful background, and outstanding knowledge have a rough time because they started dealing in crosses and circles instead of with boys. If we have had any measure of success at SMU, I feel definitely that it is because we never lose sight of the boy as an individual. There is one thing that I keep in mind in dealing with boys: In future years, it will be a lot more pleasant to be able to point to my players with pride than with an alibi.

You have all been to banquets and heard speakers list as ideals the things which are considered particularly beneficial to those boys who are fortunate enough to engage in competitive sports. We hope that as a result of our guidance in some of the decisions they have had to make and in some of the experiences they have had in winning and losing contests these boys may become a little more emotionally stable and consequently a little better prepared for future life. As a player you yourself have perhaps felt after losing a ball game that the world was coming to an end. I imagine, however, that some of your experiences since then have been a little more bitter than that. We want our players to profit by their experiences; we talk to them about a proper philosophy of athletics and make an effort to influence them in such a manner that they can profit to the fullest extent from their experiences in athletics. I think I can safely say that we have been able to impart some of our philosophy to our players.

I studied a little psychology when I was in college, and I learned something about individual differences. I make a very definite effort to find out what makes each of my players "tick."



E. O. (Doc) Hayes, who is starting his tenth year as head coach of the Southern Methodist University Mustangs, has been a leading coach and official in the Southwest for more than a third of a century.

At North Texas State College he was one of the outstanding cagers in Southwest College Circles. He was all-TIAA forward for three seasons and Captain of the 1926 team that won the Association Championship.

Hayes began his coaching career at Pilot Point where he coached for three years before going to Crozier Tech in Dallas. During his 17 years at Crozier his teams won 9 city championships and tied for two others. Seven of his teams won regional titles, four reached the state quarter finals and two made the semi-finals and one team won the state championship.

Hayes was named Basketball Coach at SMU in 1947. His first two teams at SMU finished 5th in the Southwest Conference, but the 1950 team placed 3rd and in 1955 his ponies won the conference title. His team last season was undefeated in conference play and advanced to the semi-finals in the NCAA play-offs, losing to the University of San Francisco.

During his 9 years at SMU Doc has won 121 games and lost 95.

get the best out of our players; certainly it has not been a matter of what system we used. I shall make a confession to you, and I imagine you have had the same experience. My players have solved problems out on the court that I did not know how to solve for them. This good fortune resulted from my giving them the type of training that I have spoken about.

I know that there are coaches who disagree with my philosophy of coaching. I know some coaches who are pretty tough. They use abusive language; they are very cynical critics; and they are hard on their kids. My philosophy is that a player loves basketball or he would not be out there and that he is going to give you his best efforts if you are cunning enough to get the best out of him. Most players go out on the court with a big desire to win, but I do not believe that you can drive a basketball player to victory; it is a lot easier to lead him.

I do not want you to think from all this that we do not demand respect from our players. If a coach sells his players properly on the game, I think that he will have the proper attitude and attention of his players. We attempt to sell our players on our organization and on techniques of the game which will make our organization successful. We try to get over to the kids the fact that they will have to give us their best attention and best efforts from the time they come on the floor until they leave the court. We do not want our work on the basketball court to be like the work of men in the army. We do not want to take the player's individual freedom away from him. One of the things that we insist upon is that our kids get pleasure from playing. We insist that they enjoy themselves in playing the game. We try to design and use drills that they will enjoy executing. If an incident comes up which is funny, we expect the boys to laugh about it, and we laugh with them. But we do not want our players to come out on the court and start a lot of horseplay. We want to use the full two or two and one-half hours that we designate for practice to the fullest advantage in

I try to find out how to get the very best out of him. I know positively that if there is any one reason for our success it is that we have been able to

making improvements in our players and in our team from day to day.

A season never goes by but that I see players show their temper at losing; and I always wonder what the coach who is responsible for those players is thinking at that particular time. We do not want our players to display bad temper or disgust at losing. By display of temper I mean kicking a sweat shirt, throwing a basketball up in the bleachers, or acting like a heel in general. We never want to see our players doing those things. We insist that our kids be gentlemen at all times; we want them to be respectful to the officials, to other coaches, to the opposing players, and to the crowd, regardless of what happens in the ball game. You know as well as I do that it is pretty tough to play away from home. Sometimes a player who has done a fine job of playing throughout the year is singled out for a lot of friendly kidding; people will "ride" him, tease him, and try to upset him and make him ineffective for that night. We talk to our players about encountering such situations and try to teach them to discipline themselves and be oblivious to that sort of thing.

When we lose a basketball game, we want our players to be good sports. The dressing-room is the poorest place in the world in which to talk to a team after losing a game. When a player comes to me after we have lost a game and says, "Coach, it is my fault that we lost the game; I should have done this," I say to him, "Jim, I do not think this is the proper time to talk about that; we'll go into that tomorrow afternoon."

As a general rule, we are very quiet in the dressing-room after we have lost a game. We want our players to be a bit thoughtful about the experience they have just had. We want them to make some individual vows. We want them to get ready for practice the next day and to show in the next practice that they have dedicated themselves to the task of avoiding another defeat if it is at all possible to do so. The next day is the time we go over the mistakes made in the ball game and make our plans for the future.

I do not think that you will have very many problems of discipline if you will sell your players properly on basketball. We give very few rules for our players to observe. The fewer rules one has, the fewer rules he will have to enforce and the fewer verdicts he will have to render. We have squad meetings in which we talk to our players about what we expect of them. We tell them that we feel they are definitely and earnestly desirous of having a fine basketball team. We tell them what we think it will take to

have a good team. We tell them that they are more than individuals; that they represent a team and a fine school and that wherever they go they are more than likely going to be recognized, even though they may be in a crowd that they have never seen before. We tell them that their actions are going to formulate the opinions of people about us. For that reason, their actions are important. I am sure you can think of a community for which you do not have any great respect because of the way some team representing it has acted.

Prior to the regular practice season we have basketball schedule meetings. We attempt to get our players' class schedules made out in such a manner as to enable us to work out a suitable daily practice schedule. We know ahead of time which boys are not going to be able to be at basketball practice on certain days because of laboratory periods, etc. Unless a boy is ill or has a class, we do not want him to be tardy, much less absent from practice. I think it is important that the coach be on the basketball court fifteen or twenty minutes ahead of the time set for a practice because there are a few boys who will show up early. It is psychologically good for the coach to get on the court ahead of time because his doing so indicates to the players that he is as much interested in basketball as they are.

We think that the success of a coach depends upon his ability to sell his players on the importance of fundamentals, the importance of being in good physical condition, and the importance of working together as a unit. I should like to say again that we put forth a lot of effort to keep the pleasure in basketball for boys. We have always tried to play the type of game that gives the players the most fun; we feel that this helps our boys develop into better players. We try to keep the game as simple as possible for the boys. I am sure that our players have fun practicing and playing basketball.

You as a coach must be the type of person who can get along with the administration, the other teachers, and the community. I have seen winners who were very unpopular, and you have, too. Those coaches make a quick exit as soon as they cease to win games. I think that a coach can make great contributions to his school, to his administration, and to his community in many ways other than winning championships. I know that in this day and time we jokingly say that winning isn't everything — it's the only thing; and many coaches feel that way about it. I am constantly reminded that there must be something else to the game

because the coaches whom I see succeeding have many other accomplishments to show for their efforts besides the championships that they have won.

I dislike to see a coach throw towels, kick sweat shirts around, yell at the manager, or complain to the officials when he is in trouble during a ball game. In my opinion, this type of coach has a bad effect on his basketball team through his actions. He set the wrong example for them. Among the best tools one can have in perfecting a basketball team are poise and self-confidence. If your players get in trouble on the court, you had better give them something with which they can get themselves out of trouble; bad-tempered actions on the bench will never help them.

If you are in this business and plan to remain in it, I think that you need definitely to dedicate yourself to basketball and to the boys who play the game for you. You have to be completely unselfish and to forget, more or less, your personal ambitions. I think you have to sell your kids on hard work. And I think that if you follow this plan you will be rewarded with success.

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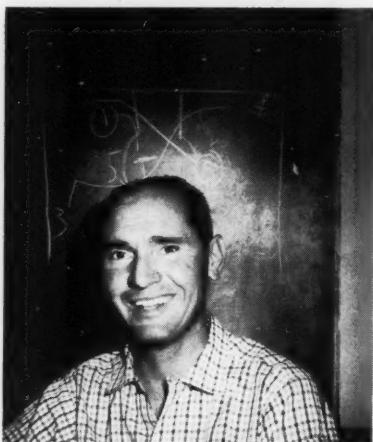
Basketball Coach, Martin High School, Laredo, Texas

THE SYSTEM WE USE at Martin High of Laredo is based on the spot or shuffle system, made famous by Bruce Drake, former basketball coach of Oklahoma University. Our lack of tall boys is the main reason for our employing this system. In this offense any boy may fill any spot on the floor at any given time, and will find our offense ready to move into high gear. **Diagram #1** illustrates the positions taken by our men as we begin our offensive pattern.

The Give and Go Series

No. 3 passes to No. 2 and begins his run toward the basket attempting to crowd his defensive man to an undesirable defensive position and free himself for a pass from No. 1, who has cleared himself by clever maneuvering for a pass from No. 2. No. 1 passes the ball to No. 3 if he has the advantage and is in a good position to score. Many times No. 1 may get a short jump shot by simply faking his pass to the cutter, causing his defensive man to drop back slightly, thus affording an excellent jump shot opportunity. Meanwhile No. 2 is trapping No. 5's defensive man, who has a tendency to slide over to the side the ball is on. No. 5 will move behind No. 2's screen to the head of the circle for a pass from No. 1 if the first cutter is not open. When this play is properly executed, No. 5 nearly always has a good stab shot from the head of the circle. No. 4 is down the baseline to a rebound position in the event a shot attempt is made by either 3, 1, or 5. In the event that No. 1 cannot hit No. 3 or No. 5, he takes the ball out on a dribble and in effect the offense has moved to the opposite side of the floor. As No. 1 moves out, No. 4 moves up to the No. 5 position. **Diagram #2** will illustrate the change of position after a pass to No. 1. (3 to 4, 2 to 1, 5 to 2, 1 to 3, 4 to 5).

With the ball on the right side of the floor, we are ready to continue our offensive maneuvering with the following possibilities. Our solo run, a repeat of the Give and Go, is illustrated in **Diagram No. 3**. No. 3 passes to No. 4 and runs thru looking for a return pass should he get advantage. No. 2 fills the No. 3 spot and No. 1 fills the No. 2 spot and No. 3 fills No. 1 spot. The offensive men play off the defensive men; and if the defense begin



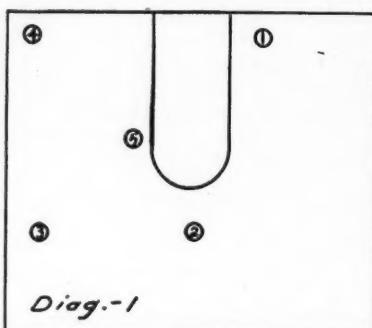
Coach Batey is a graduate of Texas A&M College, where he was a letterman for three years. He began his coaching career at Moulton, Texas where his teams won 45 and lost 18 during his two-year stay there. His team was District runner-up in 1950 and State semi-finalist in 1951.

He then moved to Alice, Texas for two years where his team was District champion in 1953.

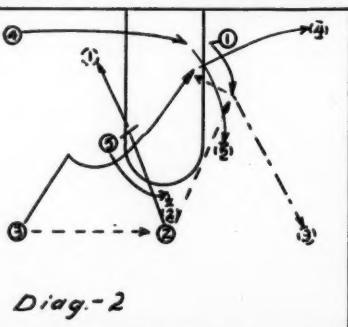
He has been at Laredo, Texas since 1953. In 1954 his team finished 5th in the District, the following year they won the District title and last season they won the State Class 4A championship.

His overall record is 150 wins with only 65 losses.

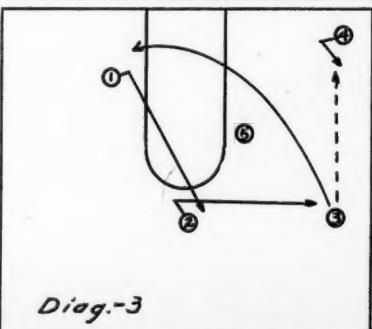
he elects to drive over the top and hit No. 1, the following change of position occurs as illustrated in **Diagram No. 7**. **Diagram No. 7** illustrates over the top roll from the Give and Go series. 3 passes to 2 and makes his run — 2 begins drive over 5 — 4 holds his man, comes behind and drives over the top of 5 — and feeds the ball to No. 3 who now occupies the No. 1 position—No. 1 who has moved to the No. 2 position breaks around No. 4 who has become No. 3 in the roll situation. The man at the No. 1 position may feed to the man breaking to the basket or feed to No. 5



Diag.-1



Diag.-2



Diag.-3

who is now at the 2 position after the dribbler has trapped his defensive man. If a shot does not develop, the following change of position occurs 1 to 3, 2 to 1, 5 to 2, 3 to 4, 4 to 5.

We try to get our boys to run through at any time the defense is contesting us or crowding in the least. We do not care to which position they run to except No. 5. We do not want them to run to No. 5. **Diagram No. 8** illustrates a possibility. No. 2 is being crowded so he runs through, leaving No. 3 an opportunity to finesse his man and begin a drive for the basket. If he cannot go, he passes to No. 1, who is moving out. We are ready to continue our offensive pattern. In this example our men would fill the following holes: 1 to 3, 5 to 5, 2 to 1, 3 to 4, 4 to 2. There are many other free lance opportunities which can develop from this offensive set-up and yet always find you ready to continue the basic continuity.

Another method to move the ball over to the opposite side is very simple,

yet effective. The following diagram illustrates this simple maneuver: (1 to 4, 5 to 5, 2 to 3, 4 to 2, and 3 to 1) You are ready to begin any of your offensive maneuvers. The Give and Go, the splits, the run-around, and the roll series. Here at Martin High we think this offense is well suited to the type of boys we get. We seldom get boys over 6 feet in height. We spend a great deal of time on the change of direction with our players and try to exploit the change of direction dribble a great deal from our clear out series, particularly when two clears and we have a top boy at the No. 3 spot.

Double and triple screen may also be put into your patterns with little difficulty. **Diagram No. 9** illustrates a double pick or screen. When 3 dribbles to outside of 2, this keys the double screen. Position change: 1 to 3, 5 to 5, 2 to 1, 4 to 4, 3 to 2. If No. 4 is not open for a shot, you may continue pattern.

To facilitate the use of this offense,

I recommend that the change of sides be mastered before any of the other patterns are incorporated. The use of masking tape designating the spots on the floor will help the players master the various spots on the floor. Once the change of sides is mastered, the players will be able to free-lance easily with the confidence that they can quickly fall back to the continuity when a free lance drive fails.

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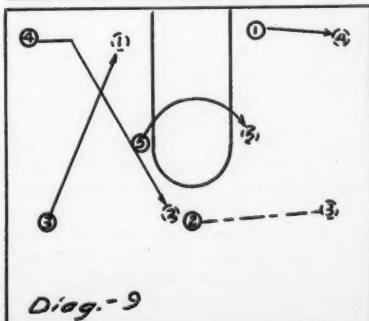
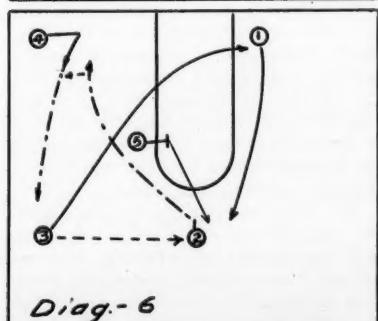
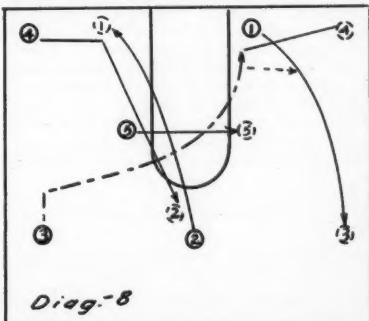
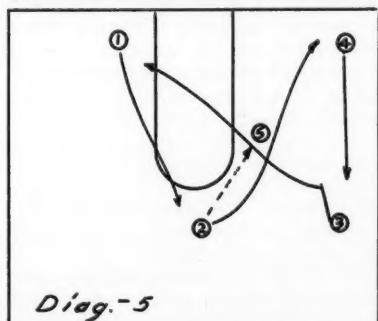
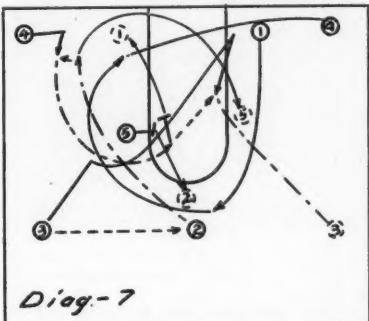
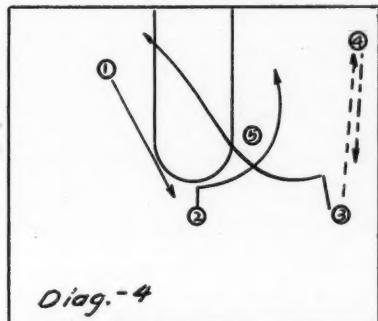
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OFFICIATING—Volleyball's Weakest Link

By J. EDMUND WELCH

Instructor in Physical Education, Emory University

AFTER 61 YEARS, competitive volleyball is still a secondary sport in the United States. Much has been written on why this condition exists. Perhaps the primary reason has been overlooked. Volleyball lacks a sufficient number of trained officials from referees down to linesmen.

The effort to lift volleyball from a disorganized game to a fast, highly-competitive sport has been commendable. Coaches have become ardent students of the game. Players spend hours in learning complicated offensive and defensive systems. Service teams have increased their skill greatly. The services have drawn on volleyball's top coaches to go overseas for instructional clinics. One college is now giving volleyball scholarships as it does in other sports. Yet with all the increased effort to make volleyball acceptable to the public, the approach to officiating is practically the same as it was ten years ago.

Any popular competitive sport demands trained officials and plenty of them. It is time we face up to the facts that many of our officials are poorly-trained and that there is a woeful shortage of officials in the United States. We also need to analyze why this condition exists and what can be done to correct it. Here are the facts as revealed by a questionnaire study. Questionnaires were sent to officials' chairmen or regional representatives in the 13 regions of the United States Volleyball Association. Complete information was obtained from all 13 regions.

There are 63 National Referees and 199 Regional Referees for a total of 262.

Let us look at the picture on National Referees. For comparative purposes, we could say that a National Referee in volleyball is on a par with a college official in football, and a Regional Referee is similar to a high school official.

Of the 63 National Referees, 18, or 29%, are from one state, California. Twenty-nine states, or 60%, have none at all. Six other states have only one. Region One consists of six states with only two National Referees; Region Five, four states with two; Region Eight, six states with three; and Region



J. Edmund Welch learned the game of volleyball as a YMCA physical education director. His Vicksburg, Miss., team won the 1949 Southern YMCA championship and participated in the National championships. He is a National Volleyball Referee and has officiated in many of the South's leading tournaments. Coach Welch holds bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of North Carolina and a master's degree with high praise from Springfield College. At present is an instructor in physical education and tennis coach at Emory University.

Ten, three and one-half states with one.

In order for a Regional Referee to be certified as a National Referee, he must be rated by three or more judges, two of whom must be National Referees. This means that in 35 states the Regional Referee has little prospect of being rated by two National Referees.

The picture on Regional Referees is not much brighter, although recent efforts of the United States Volleyball Association during the past five years have raised the total from practically zero to 199. There are still 34 states with four or less Regional Referees. Thirteen states have none at all.

Carrying the analysis one step further, there are 29 states with a total of

four or less certified referees, both National and Regional. Twelve states have no certified referees.

In the reports of the 13 regions in the 1956 *Official Guide*, there were only nine references to officiating clinics or to the training of officials during the 1954-55 season. This is probably one index as to the reason so few trained officials exist.

Dr. Howard Danford wrote in the 1956 *Guide*, "We want volleyball to achieve a prestige and status comparable to football, basketball, baseball, and other similar team sports in America. We want people to look upon it with respect, as a sport demanding the highest qualities of the great athlete." How can this goal be achieved without a large body of trained officials?

Compare the status of officiating in football and basketball with that of volleyball. S. F. Burke, executive secretary of the Georgia High School Association, has supplied the following information. Georgia has 190 high schools playing varsity football; 400 playing varsity boys' basketball; and 400 playing varsity girls' basketball. The total number of registered officials is 1300. Of this number 500 work in football. Approximately half of the football officials work in basketball which gives basketball a total of about 1050.

"Georgia has almost twice as many high school football officials as the entire United States has certified volleyball referees (500 compared to 262). The state has four times as many high school basketball officials."

Of course the validity of the comparison is lessened when you consider that the United States has from 500 to 1000 volleyball teams engaging in formal competition, according to Dr. Harold T. Friermood, and Georgia has 800 varsity high school basketball teams. Even this would reveal that high school basketball in Georgia has 1050 officials to serve 800 teams, while volleyball in the United States has 262 officials to serve from 500 to 1000 teams.

We all know that considerable griping and pressure is directed at football and basketball officials, and we certainly would hate to see this situation develop in volleyball. As profes-

(Continued on page 37)

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BASKETBALL SCOUTING

By GARLAND F. PINHOLSTER

Basketball Coach, Oglethorpe University

COMPARED TO THE HIGHLY SKILLED, detailed scouting performed in football, basketball scouting is still in the trial and error stage. Nevertheless each year it is becoming more and more one of those items on that growing list of must for the basketball coach. Basketball scouting was once considered a waste of time by many coaches. However, most of these same people were quick to accept and use information from coaching friends about future opponents. All really enthusiastic basketball people are now sold on the value of scouting. All enthusiastic basketball people are also sold on the value of making practice and game schedules, acting as team trainer, publicity director, checking periodically on academic progress of players and a myriad other details which are all handled by a basketball coaching staff of ONE. So the problem usually is a simple matter of finding time.

Information regarding an opponent's style of play will add a sense of confidence to the team. The unknown brings about feelings of insecurity and doubt. Doubt and lack of confidence can be disastrous. Of course, some more positive reasons for scouting are: to prepare defenses for their offense, to adjust offense to their defense and to match defensive personnel according to the opponent's ability. Scouting performed by all or part of a team's members becomes a unifying force which helps eliminate petty jealousies and gives a "we" feeling to the team. The process of scouting and resultant discussion of the report cannot fail to cause a player to think more about the opposition. This thinking in turn usually "keys" him to the proper pitch to battle in a most determined way.

Coaches vary in their methods of obtaining information. Some prefer to do all the scouting personally but this would be most difficult if your own team competes twice each week. Most teams have to use players, staff coaches, interested faculty members and/or any other means available in order to get a report. Some coaches exchange knowledge about teams outside their league, region or county. You can run into trouble if you rely entirely on other teams' reports because they don't react to situations as you do. Informa-



Coach Pinholster is a graduate of North Georgia College. He is beginning his first season at Oglethorpe University, following seven highly successful years in Georgia High Schools and two years as Coach of the Infantry School Detachment teams at Ft. Benning.

His teams always bear the trade-mark of sound fundamental coaching.

tion obtained in this manner should be tempered by judgment and additional sources.

We prefer to scout supposedly weak teams alone and give our boys the mimeographed results two or three days in advance of the game. Big rivals are scouted twice, once by the coach and once by the team. Information is processed, compiled and passed out sometimes two weeks in advance unless another "big" game is scheduled during the intervening time. It is best to scout an opponent when they play a team which uses the same basic offense and defense your own team employs. Even then, comparative strength of the team being played by your future opponent can cause misjudgment when calculating personnel abilities. The ideal policy would be to treat them all as big games but it is virtually impossible to

get the team "up" for every game if you play several times each week.

Here is one procedure for scouting an opponent you consider to be unusually strong. Make the trip with as many of your first seven or eight players as you can get together. During the trip have a thorough discussion of this opponent and their athletes. The boys will know something in many cases about transfer students who may have enrolled or boys who may have moved away. At any rate have their known personnel fixed in mind. Try to make an estimate of their strength on the basis of the information you already have. After the game compare the new estimate with the one made prior to the game.

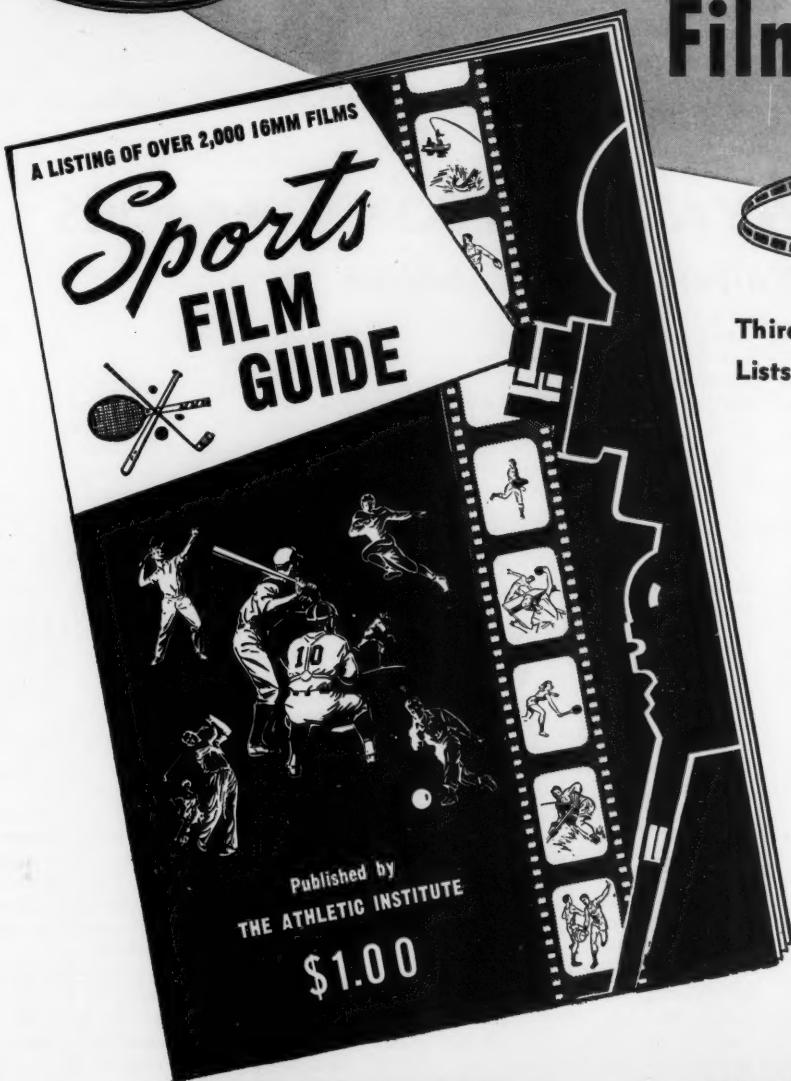
At the game and during the warm-up, assign each boy the task of scouting the individual who will be guarding him and also the boy he will have to guard if you use man-for-defense. Usually this will be two different boys but could be one and the same. Give as a general assignment the extra job of finding their major strength and major weakness. As the coach you will want to get offensive and defensive patterns. One person should keep a shot and rebound chart. There are several items of lesser importance which will go into the report to give a complete picture. Out-of-bounds, tip-off plays at each circle, and free throw situations are sometimes most significant in the success or failure of your team.

Have each boy write in his own words a report on the man he scouted along with his idea about strengths and weaknesses, teamwise. This data plus your own will be mimeographed and copies given to each lad. The report should be complete but not wordy or confusing. Basic information well assimilated is better than a ton of verbiage.

Discussion and practice against all these situations will follow. As an example if your opponent is expected to pick you up at center line it would be well to have the guards drill repeatedly on their routine of advancing the ball. Basketball is a game of habits and these habits cannot be developed during a pre-game or half-time speech by the coach.

Determine who are their two or three most dangerous boys. Assign your best
(Continued on page 33)

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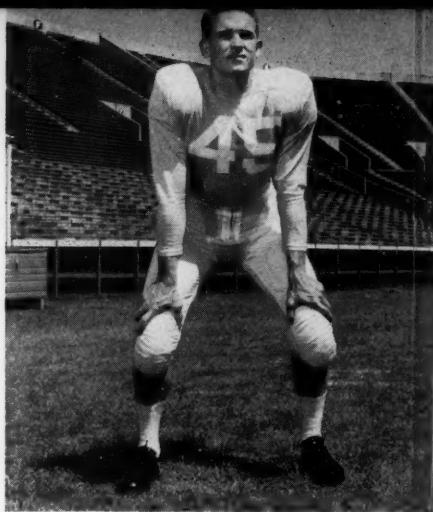
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COACH & ATHLETE



BOWDEN WYATT and JOHN MAJORS

University of Tennessee

WINNING FOOTBALL TEAMS which are as much a part of the University of Tennessee tradition as beautiful co-eds, have reappeared on the Knoxville campus under the astute direction of Coach Bowden Wyatt, a local boy who has made good in a big way.

When Wyatt left Arkansas in 1954 and returned to his Tennessee alma mater, he moved into a football situation that was dismal and had no prospect of brightening any time soon. Tennessee had experienced two straight disappointing seasons and again talk was being revived that the single wing was as out of date as high button shoes and the Big Apple.

Wyatt knew better. Sticking to the single wing, whose basic tenets he had learned under General Bob Neyland, the former All-America end had built a successful football empire at Wyoming and, after being whisked away to Arkansas, had taken the Razorbacks to the Cotton Bowl in his second season, 1954.

Brought to Tennessee early in 1955, Wyatt quickly showed he eats, breathes and sleeps Orange and White, the Volunteers' colors. He told a banquet audience soon after assuming his new assignment, "I want boys playing football for me who want to go out on the field and give everything they have because they love Tennessee and what it represents." It was the same philosophy he had learned when he enrolled at UT after finishing high school at nearby Kingston.

Relatively unfamiliar with the Volunteer personnel and eager to discover who most wanted to play football, Wyatt in that spring of 1955 sent his

Orange shirts through one of the most grueling practice programs in Tennessee history.

The survivors, a hardy crew of eager young athletes, comprised the varsity that fall. Off to a slow start with successive losses to Mississippi State and Duke, the Vol gained momentum as they gained organization. A tie with mighty Georgia Tech and a victory over arch-rival Vanderbilt were the high water marks in a season that saw Wyatt compile a 6-3-1 record.

Predictions on the Vols' future for 1956 were modest as the current season approached. The Orange and White gladiators were expected to be among the upper crust of the Southeastern Conference, but somewhere below Georgia Tech and Mississippi.

What happened is history. Off and running with victories over Auburn and Duke, the Vols rolled right along, conquering one opponent after another. Tennessee fans enjoyed most the 6-0 victory over Georgia Tech, the first time the Vols had measured the Engineers since 1948.

AS FOR JOHNNY MAJORS, he's All-Mr. Everything to the thousands of Tennessee football fans who, according to age and sex, either admired him, idolized him or adored him.

Years after he's left the university and gone out to make his mark in the world, they'll still be talking around Knoxville of some of Johnny's great accomplishments — how last year, for instance, he pulled the Vols together for two late touchdowns to beat arch-rival Vanderbilt 20-14, the way he fired two straight passes to Buddy Cruze to give Tennessee its only touch-

down in this year's 6-0 victory over Georgia Tech.

You could go on indefinitely, recalling one by one the marvelous additions the little tailback from Huntland, Tenn., has made to the legend of Volunteer football. Gen. Bob Neyland, Tennessee's longtime coach and now athletic director, paid Majors the supreme compliment when he said:

"Johnny is the greatest tailback ever to play football for the University of Tennessee."

A great runner, Majors is deceptively fast and owns a magnificent change of pace. A passer supreme, Majors throws bulls-eyes even to receivers who are covered on two sides. A distance kicker, Majors has the knack for kicking out of bounds or dead in the opponent's coffin corner.

Even for his great ability in passing, running and kicking, Majors is possibly more valuable to Tennessee as a field general. Bobby Dodd of Georgia Tech tells a story, typical of those about Majors, which explains how Johnny crossed up the Engineers.

"We had punted to Tennessee's six yard line, and I expected Majors to quick kick. Instead, he ran for 10 yards and a first down. Then I expected him to try to run the ball some more. But what did he do? He quick-kicked. His ability to call a great game helps explain Tennessee's success this season."

An education major, the All-American Majors intends eventually to go into coaching, which is the same profession practiced by his father, Shirley Majors. The elder Majors is coach of

(Continued on page 33)

1956-57 BASKETBALL RULINGS

By H. V. PORTER

EDITOR'S NOTE: These rulings do not set aside or modify any rule. They are interpretations on some of the early season situations which have been presented.

1. **Play:** How does the held ball definition differ from that of last year?

Ruling: Under the current rule the restriction on a player who is holding the ball is slightly greater than that for a dribbler. Under the stated circumstances, the 5-second time limit applies anywhere in the front court while a player is holding the ball. For the dribbler (other than one enclosed by screening teammates) it applies only to the floor area which is roughly within 15 feet in front of the division line and in a corner of the front court where intersecting boundary lines restrict the activities of the opponent.

Comment: Last year's experience indicates that having the 5-second time limit almost eliminates situations in which it is necessary for the Official to enforce the time limit. The primary purpose of the revision in this year's rule is to designate a more specific area where a dribbler is restricted. For practical purposes, the administration will be about the same as for last year.

2. **Play:** A¹ tries for field goal. Teammate A² touches the ball in downward flight in the vicinity of the basket. Under what circumstances is this legal?

Ruling: A teammate of the thrower may legally touch the ball in an attempt to guide it into the basket if such touching is after the ball has touched the ring or backboard or is after the try for field goal has ended. Here are illustrations. If a try by A¹ strikes the backboard at one side, A² may time his jump to touch the ball as it rebounds and guide it into the basket. If a try is short or clearly off-direction so it is obvious that it cannot enter the basket without help, the try has ended and subsequent touching by A² is legal. Touching is prohibited only in those cases where a try for field goal is accurate enough in distance and direction so that it might be successful without any additional help. The prohibition ends as soon as such try has touched ring or backboard. It does not apply to a batted ball during rebounding. The prohibition against such touching by an opponent of the thrower is the same as for a teammate of the thrower.

3. **Play:** Tall A¹ jumps while holding the ball and pushes (dunks) it down through the basket. His hand is in the

basket cylinder and in contact with the ball while it is on the way down. Is this a violation of the "goal tending" rule?

Ruling: No. The restriction in Rule 9-11 applies to a ball in flight. In the case cited, the ball remains in contact with the hand and is not yet in flight.

4. **Play:** In an unusual situation, A¹ tries for field goal. He follows the ball in and rises near the basket. As the try is in downward flight and before it has touched ring or backboard, he pushes the ball through the basket.

Ruling: Violation of 9-11. The prohibition applies to the thrower for field goal as well as to his teammates.

5. **Play:** A¹ tries for field goal. The try strikes the ring, bounces above it and is in downward flight when it is pushed through the basket by A².

Ruling: Not a violation. The prohibition ended when the try touched ring or backboard.

6. **Play:** Does the exception in Rule 9-9 apply to a jump in the free throw circle?

Ruling: It applies to any jump ball. This provision was adopted at a time when the ball was not taken to one of the circles after a held ball. A good case could be made for making this apply only to a jump ball in the center circle.

7. **Play:** During jump ball between A¹ and B¹, there is a violation because: (a) A² has a foot in the restraining circle before the tap; or (b) B¹ taps the tossed ball before it reaches the highest point; or (c) A¹ legally taps the ball which then goes directly out of bounds; or (d) A¹ legally taps the ball and then catches it. What is the proper procedure for Officials and when would the clock be started?

Ruling: The violation in (a) causes ball to become dead. Hence, in (a) and (b), it is not a legal tap of a live ball. Official should immediately raise his hand above his head to instruct Timer to keep the clock stopped. In (c) and (d), it is a legal tap and the clock

(Continued on page 28)

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"It Does Make A Difference"

HALF COURT PRESSURE DEFENSE

By M. N. "COTTON" ROBINSON

Basketball Coach, Buna, Texas, High School

I AM sure that coaches everywhere are having a great deal of trouble getting their boys to play good defensive basketball. Some critics believe that a lack of emphasis on defense accounts for the high scoring in the game today. I think that more time and effort is being given to the teaching of defense now than in the past; however, the increased emphasis on defense has not kept pace with the accelerated emphasis on offense. For example, where the offense might be one hundred per cent more effective, the defense is only fifty per cent more effective. Of course, there are factors other than offensive and defensive emphasis that contribute to the high scores in the game today. Even after evaluating the contributing factors, I contend that high school teams will seldom if ever score sixty points and above if sufficient time and study is given to sound defensive efforts and provided the competition is equal. During the 1955-56 season, I saw several contests between two good teams in which both teams scored sixty, seventy and even eighty points.

At present, the boys here in Buna take a great deal of pride in their defense. It is the result of constant yelling, begging, pleading, crying, explaining and reasoning. I think that they are beginning to realize that a sound defense makes a sound ball club.

A player must first learn the basic defensive points. We depend upon the one vs. one drill to help the player master these points. No time is spent trying to teach a boy to have a certain foot forward, etc. We want him to maintain a natural stance from which he can react the quickest. We want him to have one hand up, but not to the extent that he will be off balance. The reason for this will be explained later in team defense. We emphasize over and over the importance of shifting back when the offense fakes. Never move in the direction of the fake. After the dribbler establishes his direction, the defensive player should concentrate on getting in his path as he moves back. Some years ago we taught the boy to stay between the dribbler and the goal, but the good jumpshooter will drive parallel to the goal and beat the tar out of us with his quick jumpshot if we try to do that today.

The type of team defense we are now



Coach Robinson coached the Buna High School Cougars to the Texas class A Championship last season. It was his second state title in succession.

The genial Robinson ranks with the top flight cage coaches in the Southwest. His teams are always thoroughly drilled in fundamentals and they are poised and resourceful in competition. Here Coach Robinson tells how he uses the pressure defense.

using has come to us as a result of experience in the past few years. Some years ago, we used a quarter court sagging defense keeping the point of the ball covered. This proved to be a pretty good defense until a weaker team with two good guards decided to play us a delayed ball game from the start. We either had to go out and half court press or sit there and sweat it out. Either way, we might have been beaten by a weaker ball club. Had we gone out and pressed, we would have been trying to do something we had not practiced. To sit there and sweat it out would have been hard on the ulcerated stomach. As a result, we began utilizing what we call the **half court pressure defense** and practicing it every day. This is our basic defensive pattern; however, we have to vary it according to the offensive ability of our opponent. Also, we may vary from

our basic style of defense at various stages of a particular game.

Our objective in using this defense is to keep as much pressure as possible on the ball whether it is in shooting territory or not. We want to keep our opponent from getting off an easy pass as well as an easy shot. We start putting pressure on near the center line. We do not want to press to the extent that we foul or let our opponent drive by. We want to apply as much pressure as possible and no more or less. If we over press, we have made the mistake. We positively do not want the defense to reach for the ball. The defense should play the dribbler as though he doesn't have the ball. His duty is to stop the dribbler by getting in his path. We hope the opponent makes a mistake when he makes his pass. We know that good ball players cannot take the ball from other players who are equally proficient. The idea is not to take the ball away from the opposition; rather, it is to pressure them to such an extent as to cause them to lose the ball occasionally. At the very least, we hope to be able to pressure them enough so that they can't concentrate on their offensive pattern and keep a good picture of the inside man. We tell the boys to keep three things in mind: their man, the ball, and plugging the middle. We switch everytime our man crosses in front of our teammate, but we definitely do not force a switch by letting a man without the ball move out and cross without our first moving out with him. This is what we call tight switching. If we do not move out with him, he will shoot over his teammate who has handed him the ball. The stationary man always calls the switch and he should always see it coming before it happens so he can be directly in front of the man coming around and stop him at that point. Very obviously, the offensive player may, after the hand off, roll to the goal for a return pass. We depend on one of the other three defensive men, keeping the three things in mind, to get that float pass.

We said earlier in this article that we wanted the defense to keep one hand up as he defended a man with the ball. The idea here is to prevent the shot or easy pass over the defense. The offense is encouraged to pass under the defense

and if our pivot defense is performing his duty by being in front, he should get the ball.

We would like to say again that some years ago we thought the best way to guard a good pivot man was by sagging on him with a quarter court defense. At present, we definitely believe in the outside pressure to prevent the easy pass. We know that if we can keep the ball from going to the pivot, we will have two strikes against most types of offense.

Now back to the outside pressure. We want our boys to tightly guard the man who is in position to receive the ball when the dribbler stops, thereby discouraging the pass to him. This keeps the passer from making the ordinary easy pass and sometimes excites him into forcing a bad pass. There should be at least one offensive man who is deep and opposite the ball. The boy guarding him should play any float pass to the pivot since the pivot defense is in front. When working on defense, we always yell "tight" when a dribbler stops with the ball. The offense makes a mistake, and is in trouble, if he has to stop the dribble and catch the ball before he passes.

The pivot defense must always keep one step ahead of the pivot man. The position of the ball on the outside, not the position of the pivot himself, decides the pivot defense's movement. Always beat the pivot to the spot. For example, when the ball reverses, the defense must cross the lane first. By so doing, the offense is forced to stay to the side of the defense away from the ball.

For this type of defense to be successful, we must have all five men working equally hard at all times. We tell the boys that if they will all work as hard on defense at all times as they do when they are out front going for a crip, we would have a perfect defense. When the inside men take it easy, we ask them if that is being considerate of their front line teammates who are giving it all they have. The inside defense will better understand this if you will put him out on the front line and let him dog the guards a few minutes. This type defense is a five man proposition at all times. It is no stronger than the weakest man.

THE FOLLOWING RULES have helped us immeasurably and I definitely think that they are the most important rules to keep in mind in effecting the half court pressure defense: Never reach for the ball. Never let a man cut between you and the ball in the direction of the goal. Keep the point of the ball covered. Always concentrate on getting in the dribbler's path. Play tight when the dribbler stops. Always

(Continued on page 36)

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Co-Ed
OF THE MONTH

DONNA SUE CASON
University of Oklahoma



★ FRONT COVER ★

JIM SHANLEY

JIM SHANLEY. University of Oregon junior halfback, set a Pacific Coach Conference rushing mark for sophomores last season of 711 yards on exactly 100 carries, for an average of 7.1 yards per try. . . . Considered to be one of the most dangerous break-away runners in the PCC. . . . He teams with Jack Morris at full back and Jack Brown at half to form one of the fastest backfield units on the coast and in Oregon history.

CO-ED OF THE MONTH

The pride of Oklahoma, in addition to its football team, is a 20-year-old co-ed named Donna Sue Cason, who is Miss Football for 1956.

Donna Sue, a brown-eyed beauty from Vinita, Okla., won the title at Berkeley, Calif., in September in competition with beauty queens from 14 other colleges.

After being crowned by California's Goodwin Knight, she rode at the head of a Parade of Lights witnessed by 200,000 at Berkeley and then reigned over the season's opener between California and Baylor.

Winning titles is nothing new to Donna Sue. A triple-threater with a beautiful face, good figure (35-23-36) and a charming personality, she practically swept the beauty queen slate clean in her sophomore year at OU.

The two major titles, Homecoming Queen and Miss OU, both went to Donna Sue — a rare occurrence. The Homecoming Queen is selected by a vote of the student body while Miss OU is chosen by a panel of judges.

Donna Sue was also an honorary air force group commander and a yearbook queen.

Although football is her favorite spectator sport, she also enjoys basketball and baseball. Of the participant sports, she likes swimming and water skiing best.

Donna Sue is a good student with a "B" average. Her major is fashion arts and she enjoys making her own dresses but seldom finds the time during the crowded college year. She is also a good cook.

Not a joiner, Donna Sue belongs to only one campus organization. This is Shadow Box, a fashion club, of which she is vice-president. She is also secretary of her social sorority, Kappa Kappa Gamma.

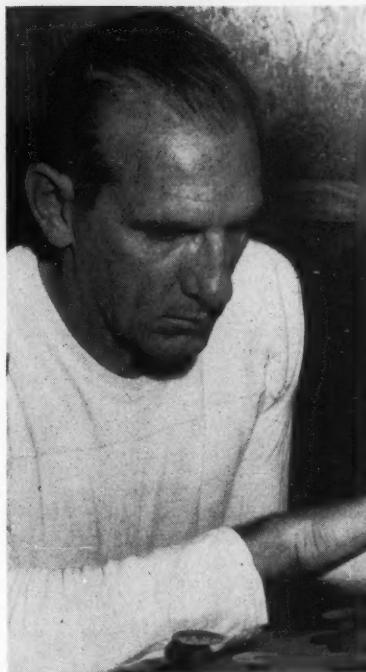
The 5-5, 111-pound beauty was born in Fort Smith, Ark., but her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cason, moved to Vinita when she was an infant.

As is fitting for Miss Football, Donna Sue has been pinned by Bob Timberlake, an end on the Oklahoma football team.

Hi, Coach

ED "POP" PARRELL

Miami Edison High School, Miami, Fla.



Ed (Pop) PARRELL is dean of men — not head football coach — at Miami Edison High now, and the gap in the state's front ranks is great.

Pop retired as Edison coach after the 1955 season.

He left behind him 17 seasons in which the Red Raiders captured 114 victories, 38 defeats and eight ties. They were in the fearsome Big Ten Conference 13 of those years, and they won the championship six times — 1936, '37, '40, '41, '51 and '54.

Only three times did a Parnell-coached Edison team finish lower than second in the conference.

Feature a Southeastern Conference or Southwest Conference or Big Ten College coach being able to say that!

Not that it all was gravy for Pop. After leaving the University of Florida in 1932 (where he got the "Pop" nickname in a facetious fashion because he was the youngest player on the Gator freshman squad), he frequently was chastised for sending in plays to his quarterbacks. His answer never varied: "I want to take the pressure off my signal-callers. If any wrong decisions are made, I want everyone to know they're mine . . . not the kids'."

Parnell went into the Navy in 1942, returned in 1946 to coach Miami Tech's first four football teams before returning in 1950 to Edison. And it was, of course, at Edison that he had his greatest moments.

He rates his 1952 victory over Miami Senior High as his best. "But every time you win," he says, "it's the best . . . and every time you lose you die a little . . ."

Once, pressed to choose one Edison product above all others, he chose Jackie Simpson "for fire and determination." Simpson is now and has been for three years the most dangerous back in the University of Florida backfield and one of the most elusive in America.

Pop always talked a lot. Still does. They say the only time he lacked for words was when someone intercepted one of his team's passes. He would swear never to let one of his men throw a pass — and they would be pitching the ball all over the lot the very next game.

Jimmy Burns, Miami Herald sports writer, once had a choice of either Parnell or Harvey James (now a University of Miami assistant) as a "spotter" at a Florida game.

He picked Parnell because he was afraid James' conversational bent might prove distracting.

"And I'm darned if Pop didn't talk my ear off the whole game," Burns later said.

These, though, Miamians say, were not the most memorable things about Pop Parnell. Probably his successor at Edison — Jim Powell — put it best when Ed (Pop) Parnell was given a testimonial dinner last June:

"What makes Ed great? His accomplishments, yes. But there is nothing greater than a life of love and service, and Ed has given 24 years of that.

"He has been a true gentleman, coach and Christian. He has given sacrifices that cannot be repaid in any form. But also, what he has given in labor, sweat and tears cannot be taken away from him."

Ed has served twice as president of the Florida Coaches Association. Upon his retirement he was voted a life membership and presented with the association's highest award for Distinguished and Meritorious service to Florida High School Athletics.

BASKETBALL RULES

(Continued from page 23)

starts with such tap. Following a toss, it is not essential that the Official signal time-in but it is essential that he signal that the clock remain stopped or be stopped if erroneously started when the toss is defective or the tap is not in accordance with the rules.

8. **Play:** As the 4th quarter ends, the score is: (a) tied; or (b) A 31 — B 30. A¹ commits a foul before the ball becomes dead or clearly after the ball becomes dead.

Ruling: If the foul occurs before the ball becomes dead, the free throw is attempted as a part of the 4th period. This applies in either (a) or (b). If the foul is clearly after the ball has become dead, an extra period is played in (a) and this extra period begins with the throwing of the free throw or throws. But in (b), the score is not tied at the time the ball becomes dead and there is no reason for playing the extra period unless the free throw or throws result in a tie score. Consequently, in (b), the free throw or throws are attempted as a part of the 4th period and unless the free throw or throws result in a tie score, no extra period is played.

9. **Play:** After a first extra period has ended in a tie score, a flagrant

foul is committed by A¹. If both throws are successful, is an extra period played and is the game ended when the second point is scored?

Ruling: Yes to both questions. The second extra period begins with the throwing of the free throws. If both are successful, two points have been scored by Team B after the ending of the first extra period. The second extra period and the game are ended as soon as the second point is scored.

10. **Play:** If a game develops into an actionless contest, may the Official choose to invoke a time limit on continuous control in the front court?

Ruling: The rules do not give him this authority unless it is a case where the player in control is closely guarded. However, the National Rules Committee urges state-wide groups or conference-wide groups to experiment by authorizing Officials in the given situation to announce to both teams that for the remainder of the period, a 15-second time limit on continuous control in the front court will be in effect. While such time limit is in effect, an Official is authorized to estimate the first 5 seconds and to count the remaining 10 seconds in the same way he counts in administering the 10-second rule for advancing the ball from the back court.

11. **Play:** What is the status of the wide free throw lane and the fan-shaped backboard for high school courts?

Ruling: For high school, junior high school and Y.M.C.A. courts, the narrow lane is designated for the season of 1956-57. The wide lane is designated for use on all courts for the season of 1957-58. For the current season, state-wide groups have been authorized to make the transition immediately. Unless the state-wide group has announced such adoption, the narrow lane will be used. On courts which are being newly surfaced and marked, it is recommended that the permanent markings be with the wide lane and that tape or other temporary marking be used to indicate the narrow lane. The rules do not prohibit the use of a solid color for the restricted part of the lane or for the center circle. If a solid color is used, it is not necessary to mark the 2-inch lane lines. The half-circle in the free throw lane and the diameter of the center circle should be clearly shown.

At latest report, the wide lane will be used this season in: Arkansas, Arizona, Georgia, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington and one or two sections in New York. The remaining 36 states will use the narrow lane unless adoption without a report has been made.

For all groups except the college group, the fan-shaped backboard is official. Such backboard is prescribed for all high school or Y.M.C.A. courts when new equipment is being installed. For the A.A.U. group, either the large backboard or the small backboard is authorized. For the college group, transparent large backboards are prescribed.

12. **Play:** While the Official is getting ready to start a period with a center jump, a foul or violation occurs before the ball is tossed. What is the proper procedure?

Ruling: There is no violation which can occur under such circumstances. Any infraction of the jumping rules would occur after the ball has become alive by having left the Official's hand. Any foul which occurs at the indicated time would be a technical foul. Under such circumstances, the ball becomes alive and the period begins when the ball is placed at the disposal of the free thrower. The free throw for technical foul is followed by a throw-in at mid-court.

13. **Play:** Free throw by A¹ is in flight toward the basket when B¹ jumps above the lane to tap the ball. After his tapping of the ball: (a) it goes out of bounds; or (b) falls in the basket. Is this a violation for the ball going out of bounds or a violation for touching a free throw in flight? Also, does the free throw in (b) count?

Ruling: It is not a violation for either of the listed reasons. It is a violation for B¹ having a foot above the lane too soon. The ball becomes dead as soon as the free throw ends, i.e., when touched by any player. This is before the ball has gone out of bounds in (a) and before it goes in the basket in (b). The free throw is not successful. In either case a substitute free throw is awarded.

14. **Play:** While A¹ is rebounding he bats the ball into his basket. B¹ pushes: (a) before the batted ball is in flight; or (b) after ball is in flight. Is this a try for field goal? Is the action of A¹ a form of continuing motion? Does goal count?

Ruling: It is neither a try nor continuing motion. The foul by B causes ball to become dead immediately, hence, it is not a field goal. In certain rebounding activity, a player may have the ball balanced on his hand and then throw with a flip of the wrist. Such a movement may be termed a throw rather than a bat.

15. **Play:** Is there any circumstance under which a throw-in might be made from the free throw lane extended?

Ruling: No. The prohibition applies at either end of the court and after a

(Continued on page 38)

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with JACK HORNER

The Durham Herald

WHILE FOOTBALL FANS may be taking the New Year's Day bowl menu lightly because some of the participants didn't come up with undefeated records, it's a fact a team which had lost four games won what was probably the greatest bowl game ever played . . . I'm speaking of the 1944 Duke team . . . It lost four games that year but was invited to play unbeaten Alabama in the Sugar Bowl . . . You know the result! . . . Duke outscored Alabama, 29-26, in one of the most exciting tussles every played on New Year's Day . . . The same could happen this New Year's . . .

NORTH CAROLINA won the first Atlantic Coast Conference championship of the current school year when the Tar Heels swept to victory in the cross country meet held at Charlottesville, Va. . . . Coach Dale Ranson had nothing but praise for his Tarheels since they had lost to Maryland during the regular season . . . A surprise performance by couple of cross country "second stringers" and the expected record showing of Jimmy Beatty turned the trick . . .

Led by the tireless Beatty, who toured the course in 18:54.9 for a new record, the Tar Heels took first, fifth, seventh, 11th and 12th places . . . The unexpected help that clinched the title came from John Reaves and Howard Kahn, who finished 11th and 12th, respectively, to pick up vital points . . .

Although N. C. State finished with a 3-7 football record this season, Coach Earle Edwards loses only one starter from his No. 1 lineup . . . He's tackle John Szuchan . . . When Virginia Tech rolled over Virginia Military Institute in their annual Turkey Day extravaganza, 45-0, it equalled the biggest margin of victory in the series since Tech won by a 50-5 score 54 years ago . . .

The recent death of Flucie Stewart, who had college coaching tenures at Furman, Maryland, Tampa, Clemson, Delaware and Appalachian in North Carolina, saddened athletic circles around the Atlantic Coast and Southern Conferences . . . He died of cancer

at the age of 50 in a Greenville (S. C.) hospital . . . He had been ill for two years . . .

Born Alfred Lloyd Stewart in Strawn, Tex., Flucie was an athletic great at Furman . . . He was a brilliant end from 1928 through 1930, starred for the undefeated basketball team of 1930 and was a southpaw pitcher and first baseman on the baseball team . . . After his graduation, Stewart joined the coaching staff of his alma mater . . . He later went to Appalachian, then to Delaware as an assistant under Bill Murray . . .

From Delaware, Stewart became head coach and athletic director at Tampa (Fla.) University . . . Then came a service hitch . . . After the war, he coached at Clemson one year before returning to Appalachian as basketball coach . . . He later served as head basketball coach at Maryland before returning to Greenville to enter business . . .

WHEN N. C. STATE went to Penn State for a football game, it was like old home week for the Wolfpack . . . Coach Earle Edwards of the N. C. State eleven tutored the Penn State ends for 13 years, and no less than 23 members of his Wolfpack squad came from Pennsylvania . . . The game itself was a lulu . . . After 57 minutes of scoreless football, they scored three times in the last three minutes, Penn State winning by 14-7 . . .

Glenn E. (Ted) Mann, Duke sports publicist, has resigned as president of the Class B Carolina Baseball League after holding the position for eight consecutive years . . . He has been succeeded by Bill Jessup of Roxboro, N. C., former Duke athlete who trav-els for Rawlings Sporting Goods Company of St. Louis . . .

VIRGINIA TECH's first round opponent in the Sugar Bowl basketball tournament will be the mighty Kentucky Wildcats . . . Since his North Carolina Tar Heels played both Oklahoma and Tennessee, two of the nation's top football powerhouses, Coach Jim Tatum received several requests from the states of Oklahoma and Tennessee to compare the two teams . . . "I told all

of them I never compared two teams in the running for national rank," explained Coach Tatum . . . "But I'd sure like to have either club." . . .

It's pretty generally agreed Bill Barnes, Wake Forest's senior fullback, is one of the greatest all-around back-field performers to come out of this section in years . . . Barnes was a brilliant player for a mediocre team . . . The Football Writers Association of America honored him by naming him to its 1956 All-America team selected for Look Magazine . . .

Small as fullbacks go, Barnes, at 185, was switched from halfback, his normal position, by Coach Paul Amen, the former Army assistant, and he was a sensational runner . . . Last year he set a conference record by catching 31 passes at halfback . . . Barnes, a native of Landis, N. C., also excels at blocking and tackling . . . Two years ago he was an All-America third baseman on the Wake Forest team which swept the NCAA baseball title . . .

Barnes became the first runner in the history of the ACC to go over the 1,000-yard rushing mark . . . Although hobbled by a shoulder injury in his final game against South Carolina, he ran the ball six times to give him 1,010 yards for the season . . . He ranked among the nation's top rushers, one, two or three, the entire year . . .

Paul Dunham, well-known football and basketball official from Salisbury, N. C., died recently of cancer after several months of declining health . . . Dunham, who had officiated college sports in the ACC and Southern Conference for 25 years, operated a sporting goods establishment in Salisbury . . .

A reunion of the 1946 North Carolina football team which lost to Georgia in the Sugar Bowl was held at the Duke-Carolina game last month . . . Carl Snavely, who was head coach of the squad, was unable to get away from his duties at Washington University, St. Louis, but he sent his best wishes . . . A dinner was held which 52 players attended . . .



Roamin' the Rockies

Mountain States Conferences

By DURRELL "QUIG" NIELSEN



WHEN THE FOOTBALL BOUQUETS for 1956 are tossed around don't forget to pass a big one to Coach Phil Dickens and his University of Wyoming Cowboys. Dickens and his Laramie Larupers rode roughshod over all opposition in the Skyline to tuck away their first grid bunting since Dickens came to Laramie in 1953.

It was a well-balanced and well-coached Wyoming team that presented a brand of the old type rock 'em-sock 'em single-wing football — the Tennessee variety — that baffled all their foes for 1956. And as a powerhouse runner, Dickens was blessed with **Jim Crawford**, perhaps the greatest driving tailback seen in the mountain west. In fact it was Crawford who literally broke the backs of opposing elevens each Saturday — for the moment a team relaxed feeling that Jim was contained, the powerful charger would break loose and go all the way.

In the 10-game season played by the Cowboys, Crawford smashed the Skyline rushing mark formerly held by Dick Imer of Montana University. In 1954 Imer carried the ball 111 times and scooted for 889 yards while Crawford packed the porkhide an even 200 times and gained 1104 yards, besting the old mark by 215 yards. In addition Crawford was a regular demon on defense. It was his astute defensive play that helped the Cowboys win their last game against Brigham Young University when a tremendous upset was in the making. But Crawford snatched an enemy aerial and scampered some 60 yards for the score that won the ball game.

WHILE WE'RE PRAISING the Wyoming Cowboys let's remember another team in the mountain country that came up with a sensational season and will appear in a bowl game. Montana State College of Bozeman wound up the season undefeated and untied in nine games and won the Rocky Mountain Conference title with comparative ease. As a result of the fine season the team was invited to appear in the first annual National Championship Bowl Game of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA).

In making the selection Al O. Duer,

executive director of the NAIA, dubbed the team as "the pride of the west," and said the team will play in the Aluminum Bowl game at Little Rock, Arkansas on Dec. 22. Coach of the Montana State Bobcats is Tony Storit, a former Stout Institute star.

The Bobcats run from the "T" formation and this season, in the nine games, have run up a total of 3052 yards from rushing and 436 from passing. Opponents have been able to muster only 900 yards from rushing and 606 from passing. That's quite a remarkable feat in itself for the Bobcat players. Montana State's wins came from the following: South Dakota State 33-14; Colorado College 30-14; Colorado Mines 62-0; Colorado State 13-0; Idaho State 26-6; Western State 28-13; Montana State University 33-14; and Whitworth of Spokane, Wash., 54-0.

THAT FOOTBALL in the Skyline circuit is on the improve was noted following the recent Thanksgiving Day when a coach and three player standouts were selected as members of the West squad for the annual East-West Shrine football game at San Francisco Dec. 28. Serving as assistant to **Buck Shaw**, coach of the U.S. Air Force Academy, who will act as head man, will be Utah's popular and capable coach, **Jack Curtice**. The other coaching assistant is Sam Boyd of Baylor, provided the Bears are not involved in a Bowl game. And representing the Skyline players will be **Jack Hill**, Utah State's great triple-threat star, **Jim Crawford**, Wyoming's hard-charging tailback, and **Jerry Liston**, Utah's splendid wingman. Of course, Crawford's appearance hinges on whether or not the Cowboys from Wyoming accept a Bowl game.

All season long Crawford and Hill have been hailed as All-American candidates and their play has indicated that honors are due them. Both have received national recognition each week statistically and coaches in this area feel they will be able to stand their ground with any players from anywhere. Liston, although not ranked nationally as a pass receiver, has been tremendous defensively for Utah and has done a nice job when the Utes had

the ball. According to our information with this quartet representing the Skyline another first is chalked up for this area. This is the greatest representation in the East-West classic the mountain country has ever had.

* * *

When the University of Denver tripped the Colorado A&M Rams last Turkey day it marked the 25th time that the Pioneers have won from the Rams. Colorado A&M has won 26 games with five ending in ties in a series beginning in 1893.

* * *

Prior to the Utah-Rice game last fall, Rice coach Jess Neely, a good friend of Utah's Jack Curtice put a postscript on a letter, "Jack, I read an article in the newspaper stating that you ran around the ends of your recent opponent with impunity. One thing bothers me, is he eligible for our game?"

* * *

Friends of Frosty Cox, basketball mentor at Montana University, will be interested to know that his son, Frosty Jr., is a member of the Grizzly hoop squad and plays the guard position. He should see lots of action this coming season.

* * *

Two COACHES who are really on the go are Utah's Jack Curtice and New Mexico's Dick Clawsen. Curtice's schedule for a week ran something like this. Monday noon, speaker at Bleacher Quarterback Club at Salt Lake City. Tuesday evening, speaker at the University of Wisconsin banquet at Madison. Wednesday evening, TV show in Salt Lake City; Thursday evening speaker at Las Vegas, Nevada at El Rancho high school championship team function; Saturday morning, speaker at Pop Warner All-America League Football Association, in Philadelphia prior to Army-Navy grid game. Clausen has a Monday morning radio show, an hour TV show on Wednesday nights in Albuquerque; a half-hour TV show in Roswell, New Mex., 200 miles away on Thursday, plus booster club meetings each Tuesday night. It seems as if there are other things to do besides coaching football these days for the grid coach.



Texas Round-up

SOUTHWESTERN CONFERENCES

By JIM LAWSON
Dallas Times Herald



TEXAS A&M's unbeaten Aggies won't go bowling Jan. 1 — although they earned the host role in the Cotton Bowl — because of their probation brought about by recruiting violations.

This is an ironical situation. Key players on the Aggie team were members of the downtrodden Cadet squad when Bear Bryant took over at College Station. And only one addition since Bear's arrival, who played a major role in the Aggie success of this season, was a widely-sought gridiron upon graduation from high school.

Junior John Crow, from Springhill, La., is the only Aggie first-stringer who could have practically named his college. He had many offers.

Here are the eight seniors who were on hand when Bryant took over: Fullback Jack Pardee, Guard Dee Powell, Guard Dennis Goehring, Center Lloyd Hale, Tackle Bobby Lockett, Back Don Watson, End Gene Stallings and End Bobby Keith. Watson is the No. 1 substitute at either halfback, Stallings is a second-stringer and Keith was on the first string when a broken jaw ended his season. All of the others are tops at their positions.

Of these seniors who went to Aggieland in the pre-Bryant era, Pardee — who played 6-man football in high school — was the only one offered a scholarship by another Southwest Conference school. The others no one wanted and most of them went to A&M on a make-good scholarship.

Here's a rundown on other Aggie starters: End Bobby Marks, who could have gone to LSU; Tackle Charlie Krueger, whom no one wanted but has developed into what many call the loop's standout tackle; End John Tracey, wanted by no one but recommended to Bryant by an ex-Bryant player who coached Tracey in service; Quarterback Roddy Osborne and Halfback Loyd Taylor, who could have gone to a couple of other schools.

Beyond the first team, there are several illustrations of the fact the Aggies haven't built their powerhouse on all-out recruiting. Murry Trimble is a one-armed guard from Alabama. No one

wanted him — except A&M — and he saw heavy duty on the second unit this season.

John Gilbert is the second-string center, with a lot of playing time, and the University of Arkansas even turned him down although he's from Arkansas.

All of this has been pointed out to illustrate a point. Although the Aggies are banned from bowl participation due to recruiting violations, the success of the Aggies can be pinned to two things: the coaching of Bryant and his fine staff, and the hustle and determination of that group of fighting Aggies. The players came from the crossroads, so to speak, and proved that it takes work and sacrifices to become great. High school reputations don't carry over into college.

THE ANNUAL SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE pre-season basketball tournament will unreal in Houston, Dec. 27-29. Navy will join the SWC's Rice, Southern Methodist, Texas Christian, Baylor, Arkansas, Texas and Texas A&M for the competition.

SMU won the tourney last year, then went on to win its second straight conference title.

Mustang Mentor Doc Hayes says "no" but the Ponies are the favorites again this trip, both in the tourney and the SWC race. Hayes has Center Jim Krebs, Forward Larry Showalter and Guard

Bobby Mills back from last season's starting quintet.

Rick Herrscher, No. 1 sub at either forward or guard last season, has moved into the starting lineup at forward. Ned Duncan, a former all-stater in high school at little Cayuga, has completed a brilliant junior college career at Kilgore and joined the Mustangs as Mills' runningmate at guard.

A feature of the pre-season tourney, as well as the conference race, will be the scoring duel among Krebs, Rice's Temple Tucker, Texas' Raymond Downs, TCU's Dick O'Neal and Baylor's Jerry Mallett.

QUOTE OF THE YEAR: In a six-man football game, the home team built up a big lead during the first half. At intermission, the visiting team's coach told the host team's coach: "If you don't put your second string in I'm going to take my boys home."

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Roving the Midwest BIG TEN CONFERENCE

By BOB RUSSELL
Chicago Daily News



UP, UP AND UP, year after year, go the shooting percentages in inter-collegiate basketball.

Iowa shot .405 as a team a year ago, when it won the Western Conference championship and finished second in the National Collegiate tournament. Illinois hit .403 as a team and wound up second in the Big Ten.

A decade ago a percentage of .333 would win almost any game. Not too much further back, the top teams shot .300.

That kind of marksmanship would land a team in the second division of any of the nation's big intercollegiate basketball leagues today.

What's the reason for the spectacular improvement?

"You can trace it right back to the way youngsters are brought up today," explains Waldo Fisher, the Northwestern coach and an outstanding basketball player for the Wildcats in the late 1920s.

"Boys play more basketball and better basketball nowadays. They begin playing it younger. Why, when I was a youngster I never had a basketball in my hands until I was in the seventh grade.

"I don't need to tell you how different it is from that today. These kids grow up shooting basketballs. No wonder they do it so well. They get more and better coaching, too, and they start getting it earlier."

Eleven of the top 20 scorers in the Big Ten last season shot better than .400 for the conference season.

Wally Choice of Indiana led the league, with .503, followed by Robin Freeman, the fabulous 5-11 All-American guard from Ohio State, with .454. In third place, with .445, was George BonSalle of Illinois.

BON-SALLE, a 6-8 Illinois senior from Chicago, is a cinch to make every All-America team, Fisher believes.

"He was good at the start of last season and great at the end of it," recalls the Northwestern coach. "This year, he'll be the best."

"Like a lot of those boys who are big as well as tall, he'll hit his peak as a senior. Watch him and you'll see that

he handles himself much the same as Clyde Lovellette, the former All-American from Kansas.

"The big boys who are really good are the ones who don't make any waste motions. They make every movement count. Lovellette was like that his senior season and BonSalle will be like that this year."

A MANPOWER SHORTAGE has hit two of the Midwest's most consistent independent basketball powers, Dayton and DePaul.

Tom Blackburn, who coached Dayton to a 25-4 record and second place in the National Invitation Tournament last March, is struggling along with a 10-man squad.

THE Flyers lost Bill Uhl, a 7-0 All-America center, and two other regulars by graduation. Then scholastic ineligibility wiped out all but two members of last season's outstanding freshman team.

Ray Meyer, the man who built DePaul into a national power, is worse off than Blackburn. With only nine men on his varsity squad, Ray has to borrow from the freshman team when the Blue Demons scrimmage.

The DePaul players were ruled ineligible. Two others quit basketball to work after school. One was lost for the season because of injury. The sixth absentee was drafted into the Army.

THE PERFECT BROADJUMPER would combine the best of two members of the U. S. Olympic team, Greg Bell of Indiana and John Bennett, a Marquette graduate now in the Army.

That's the opinion of Gordon Fisher, the veteran Indiana track and field coach.

"Bell is as fast as anyone I've ever seen down the runway. Bennett has perfect form in the air," explains Fisher. "Combine Bell's run and Bennett's jump and you'd have a boy who could do 27 feet almost any time."

Marquette has a high jumper who's likely to follow in the footsteps of Ken Weisner, a 1952 Olympian and now a Milwaukee dentist.

The new Warrior leaper is Walt Mangham, who set a national high-school high jump record as a Newcastle, Pa., schoolboy. Weisner set the world indoor record of 6 ft. 10 1/4 in. in the Chicago Daily News Relays in 1953.

WHEN MICHIGAN STATE won the Big Ten cross country championship last month, it marked the fifth time in six years that the Spartans ran away with that prize.

There never was a more impressive hill-and-dale victory. Michigan State set an all-time record of 21 points, as Henry Kennedy finished first, Selwyn Jones second, Gay Denslow fifth, Terry Block sixth and Ron Wheeler seventh.

Michigan was the only team to break in on Michigan State's cross country streak since the Spartans came into the Big Ten. The Wolverines beat out their neighbors in 1954.

An anonymous Minnesota rates some sort of an award as the poorest prophet of the season.

Less than an hour before the kickoff for the Iowa-Minnesota Rose Bowl showdown in Minneapolis, a delivery boy brought a neatly wrapped package addressed to Forest Evashevski, the Hawkeye coach, to Iowa's locker room.

Busy with last-minute preparations, Evy put the parcel away. Three hours later, after Iowa had scored its 7-0 victory over Minnesota, he remembered the gift.

Opening it, he found one dozen small, slightly wilted roses. With them was a note which read:

"Dear Coach Evashevski:

"Here are some roses for you and your team. Enjoy them, because you won't be sniffing any roses on New Year's Day."

The note was unsigned. Evy laughed. Iowa had won and he could afford to laugh. If he remembered the incident, he must have laughed again the day Iowa landed in California to prepare for its Rose Bowl date with Oregon State.

In the 11 years since the Rose Bowl became a "closed corporation," seven Big Ten teams have represented the Big Ten in post-season competition with the Pacific Coast Conference.

Four of them have made it twice, Illinois in 1947 and 1952, Michigan in 1948 and 1951, Ohio State in 1950 and 1955 and Michigan State in 1954 and 1956.

Northwestern made the trip in 1949 and Wisconsin in 1953. Iowa will join the list Jan. 1.

Only Indiana, Minnesota and Purdue have failed to win a Rose Bowl bid so far. Minnesota came close this year. Purdue tied for the Big Ten title in 1952, but lost the Jan. 1, 1953, bowl appearance to Wisconsin in a post-season vote.

IT'S HAPPY BIRTHDAY to the Mid-American Conference, one of the best balanced medium-size leagues on the intercollegiate scene.

Back in 1946, representatives of Butler, Ohio U., Wayne and Western Reserve met to form the organization.

Ohio U. is the only charter member still in the MAC. Bowling Green, Kent State, Marshall, Miami U., Toledo and Western Michigan now round out the seven-team circuit.

Cincinnati was a member for six years, before it withdrew to go independent in 1953.

Dr. David E. Reese, an all-time great athlete at Denison, has served as MAC commissioner since the league was organized. Dr. Reese played pro football and basketball, then became an outstanding athletic official.

WHEN DOYT PERRY became head coach at Bowling Green in March of 1955, he warned that it would take him and his staff three or four years to build a consistent winner.

Doyt, Woody Hayes' former backfield coach at Ohio State, was wrong.

The Falcons suffered only one setback in Perry's first season, a 7-0 loss to Miami's undefeated and united MAC champions. They came right back to tie Miami 7-7 this fall and hand Bowling Green its first MAC title.

In many ways the 1956 race paralleled that of 1953. Three years ago Ohio U. tied Miami, then beat Bowling Green in the final game of the season to take the title from Miami on a percentage basis.

Bowling Green turned the tables on the Bobcats this time. Perry's surprising youngsters tied Miami, then beat Ohio U. That gave Bowling Green an MAC record of 5-0-1, compared to Miami's 4-0-1.

Although Ohio U. lost to Bowling Green 41-27, its total was the largest

run up against a Bowling Green team during Perry's two years.

The "I" formation which Carroll Widdoes, the Bobcat coach, "borrowed" from Tom Nugent, the ingenious Florida State pigskin professor, paid off for Ohio U. against the Falcons and several other opponents.

Two of the three touchdowns Ohio U. scored in the last eight minutes against Western Michigan came on tricky maneuvers off the "I." The same tactics worked almost as well against Bowling Green.

WESTERN MICHIGAN is seeking Northwestern as its opponent in the dedication game for its fine new basketball fieldhouse next December.

Toledo will be host to the Mid-American Conference wrestling meet next March 1-2. This will be the first time that the Rockets have been hosts to MAC matmen.

BASKETBALL SCOUTING

(Continued from page 20)

defensive players to them. Some teams have a real "hotshot." Your boys will soon be vying for the honor of guarding him. If they have one extremely weak player you might want to take advantage of that by letting the man guarding

him sag off to the middle to jam that area. Another way that roving man can help is to double-team occasionally with the teammate who is dogging their "big gun."

Finally, have a last study and discussion period of the report on the bus as you travel to their town for the game. If it is a home game this skull session may be arranged during the school day on the day of the game.

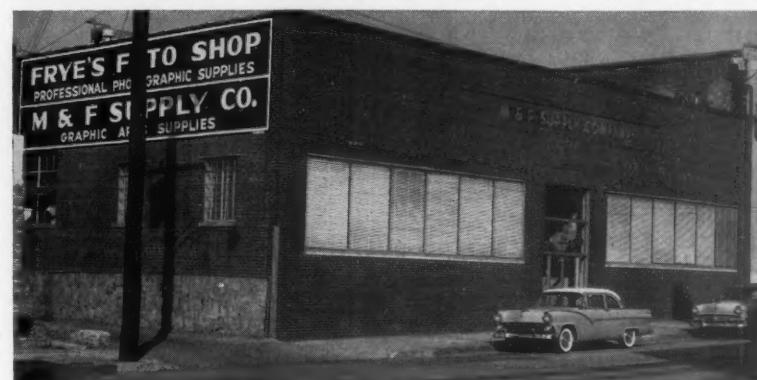
If your boys are not "up" so high for the game that they foul out the first quarter, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that your team was prepared and gave the best effort it could muster under the circumstances.

WYATT & MAJORS

(Continued from page 22)

the undefeated Huntland High School team, which has two of Johnny's brothers, Bill and Larry, as stars this season.

Success hasn't spoiled John Majors. He's still the same, modest self-effacing individual who enrolled at Tennessee four years ago after gaining recognition as one of the state's top prep operatives. Alternate captain of the 1956 Vols, Majors is extremely popular with the student body on the U-T campus.



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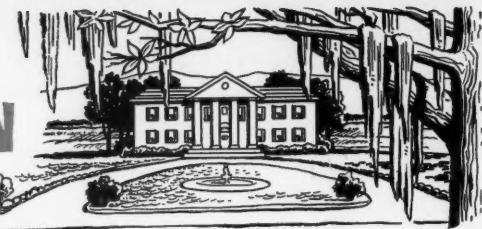
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SECTIONAL Notes SOUTHEASTERN CONFERENCE



By TOM SILER
Knoxville News-Sentinel

Only the 1957 bowl games remain and this must go down as one of the finest football seasons in Dixie history.

Here's a capsule rundown of the Dixie Dozen and what the 1956 season was best remembered for by each:

ALABAMA — The year in which J. B. Whitworth's boys broke a long losing streak and showed signs of returning to football power.

AUBURN — Failed to find adequate replacements for five great stars of 1955.

FLORIDA — Bob Woodruff finally found a leader in 145-pound Jimmy Dunn; finest Gator season in many years.

GEORGIA — Wally Butts lacked the passer he needs to make the Bulldog growl.

GEORGIA Tech — Another fine team that missed out on the big one against Tennessee for want of an air attack.

KENTUCKY — Blanton Collier could find no reasonable facsimile of Bob Hardy.

LOUISIANA STATE — Worst season of modern times. Injuries kept key men on sidelines all season.

MISSISSIPPI — Reserves failed to come through. One good team wasn't enough to repeat as SEC champion.

MISSISSIPPI STATE — Maroons improved tremendously in November, green quarterbacking hurt in October.

TENNESSEE — Vols had best back and end in Dixie, plus very sound second team.

TULANE — Dangerous and colorful, Greenies took their cue from Gene Newton, quarterback.

VANDERBILT — Injury to Don Orr ruined Commodores. No versatility to attack with him on bench.

A few superlatives . . .

COACH OF THE YEAR — Bowden Wyatt of Tennessee.

BEST LINEBACKER — Don Stephenson of Georgia Tech.

BEST OFFENSIVE GUARD — Bruce Burnham of Tennessee.

BEST DEFENSIVE GUARD — John Barrow of Florida.

BEST DEFENSIVE TACKLE — Lou Michaels of Kentucky.

BEST OFFENSIVE TACKLE — Dalton Truax of Tulane.

BEST DEFENSIVE END — Buddy Cruze of Tennessee.

BEST OFFENSIVE END — Buddy Cruze of Tennessee.

BEST SPLIT-T QUARTERBACK — Ray Brown of Mississippi.

BEST FULLBACK — Ronnie Quillian of Tulane.

BEST POWER RUNNER — Phil King of Vanderbilt.

BEST SIGNAL-CALLER — John Majors of Tennessee.

BEST DEFENSIVE SIDEBACK — Billy Mitchell of Kentucky.

BEST PUNTER — John Majors of Tennessee.

BEST PASSER — John Majors of Tennessee.

BEST SOPHOMORE — Billy Stacy of Miss. State.

BEST SOPHOMORE RUNNER — Tommy Lorino of Auburn.

THINGS REMEMBERED OF 1956 . . .

Two punts hit into the end zone during the Georgia Tech-Louisiana State game and bounced back into the field of play. I never saw that happen before — even once in my 25 years of sports writing.

Bobby Gordon's "clutch" punt of 72 yards against Georgia Tech when it seemed the Jackets might pull out a 7-6 victory over Tennessee.

Billy Stacy's unfortunate start against Florida — intercepted passes all over the place — and his sizzling finish. Just another illustration that it takes a year under fire to make an SEC-caliber football player.

Tulane's shocking upset of Mississippi which makes the Greenies the upset champ. It was Tulane, you remember, that clipped Auburn a year ago, a loss that knocked the Plainsmen out of the SEC title and the Sugar Bowl.

The great scarcity in SEC football this season was in top-flight Split-T and T-formation quarterbacks . . . I mean really good ones. Kentucky, LSU, Alabama, Georgia, Vanderbilt, and Florida (for a while) suffered for want of a real leader in this department.

Auburn and Georgia Tech got into a mild-mannered hassle over where future Tech-Auburn games are to be played. Auburn insists that Tech agree to an Atlanta-and-Birmingham alternating series. Tech doesn't want to do so, insisting that Auburn continue to play in Atlanta every year. Schools may terminate the series if they can't reach a compromise.

Miami, Mississippi Southern, Houston and Florida State will renew their pleas for admission to the SEC at the winter meeting in Mobile.

However, odds are against any one of the four gaining a berth at this time.

Meanwhile, SEC member schools are working more and more toward the round-robin schedule idea. It's complicated, but most schools now favor such a slate. And they may develop a definite tie-up with the Sugar Bowl in the near future.

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From the Hub of the Nation MISSOURI VALLEY & BIG 7 CONFERENCES



By JOHN R. THOMSON
Kansas City Kansan

EVEN AS THIS PUBLICATION hits your desk, be it in a fieldhouse, home or in a sports department, the \$64,000 question thruout the midlands will be answered, "Is Wilt Chamberlain as good as the advance publicity has proclaimed?"

Subject of articles in national publications and pestered by the press at every turn, Chamberlain has been named the Messiah to lead the Kansas Jayhawkers to three straight NCAA championships to say nothing of the Big Seven crown, which in itself is quite a feat!

Not making the task any easier is the absence of the venerable Dr. Forrest C. Allen, who has retired at the mandatory age of 70. His shoes are being filled by Dick Harp, his aide and considered a sharpie in his own right.

We don't think Kansas can win the NCAA crown three years straight and not because Chamberlain won't have help, because he will. We can just see what might happen, for instance, should Wilt sprain an ankle, flunk a subject or get ptomaine poison on the eve of the national finals.

We're not morbid. Just a believer in the law of averages — and when you put all your eggs in one basket — even though it is 7 feet, 1 inch long — you must be wary of the bumps!

Coach Tex Winters of Kansas State, and last year's title holder, probably sums up the feeling of the opposition, "in a normal year we'd be headed for the top again," but as Winter noted, the campaign this time couldn't quite be called normal.

Iowa State, winner of the Big Seven Christmas tournament, figures to be stronger as do Nebraska and Oklahoma. On the other hand, Missouri and Colorado are rebuilding.

If for some reason Kansas should stumble, here's a vote for the Wildcats of Kansas State!

WE HAVE NO IDEA if the same problem is arising on basketball courts in the other parts of the country but here the coaches are concerned over the practice of players "faking" fouls. They have recommended to officials working

the games that said officials should exercise their authority to stamp out such practices.

Furthermore, said the solons, officials should enforce the calling of technical fouls for unsportsmanlike conduct and for coaching from the sidelines. They also recommend that no coach or member of the school party should speak to officials before, during or after a basketball game.

From this corner the resolutions are admirable. Maybe the coaches will ease the work of the officials by not forcing the officials to call the infractions!

NOW TAKING A LOOK at the equally tough Missouri Valley Conference, here's the way the scribes in the Heart of America pick the finish: 1. St. Louis 2. Oklahoma A&M 3. Bradley 4. Wichita 5. Houston 6. Tulsa 7. Detroit 8. Drake.

Among the records set by the Scorching Sooners of Oklahoma this past season were the ninth straight Big Seven title and scoring in 115 successive games. The Sooners have not been defeated in 40 games and in 39 games, have not been tied or beaten. In fact only conference teams — Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska, managed to score on the Sooners this year. Colorado gets the brass ring — for scoring three times!

Kansas, threatened with the loss of their coach, Bill Easton to Easton's

Alma Mater, Indiana, demonstrated that it was prepared to keep on sweeping cross-country honors in the Big Seven.

In the telegraphic freshman meet, Kansas landed five in the top ten while in the Big Seven cross country, the Hawks hustled six men among the top ten, including the top three places — Jerry McNeal, Jan Howell and Bernie Gay.

McNeal set a new record of 15:10 in accomplishing the victory.

SPINNING OUR SPOKES — Dick Harp, Kansas and Russell (Sox) Walseth, Colorado, make their debut in Big Seven basketball league . . . Clay Cooper still has the inside track for the Missouri football job but three are in the running for the job Vince Di Francesca is leaving at Iowa State . . . Chuck Mather at Kansas probably will get a 2-year extension on his contract . . . Sophomores will hold the key to whatever successes Oklahoma A&M might enjoy this season . . . Colorado's Bebe Lee (now athletic director at Kansas State) must be psychic . . . Last year he scheduled a basketball game with Miami U. in Miami January 3 . . . This year the Buffalo cagers will get to see the Buffalo gridders play in the Orange Bowl! . . . St. Benedict's, Kansas, defeated Northeastern Oklahoma, 14-13 in the Mineral Water Bowl game Thanksgiving Day at Excelsior Springs, Mo. . .

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Eyeing the East EASTERN COLLEGE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE



By IRVING T. MARSH
New York Herald Tribune

BY THE TIME you read this, the season will be well under way, but for the sake of the record it must be put down that there is going to be a revival of interest in intercollegiate basketball in the East, and particularly in New York's Metropolitan area, this winter.

For a good many years, the metropolis prided itself on the fact that it played the best basketball in the country. The very fact that New York City high school players were sought after by colleges all over the nation tended to substantiate this belief. But in late years there has been a bit of a decline — possibly because so many local boys were lured away to greener (and the word is used advisedly) fields.

Now comes what the poetic historians would call a resurgence. Some of the old standbys like St. John's, Fordham, Seton Hall and possibly even N.Y.U. are foreseeing considerable improvement. And if N.Y.U., one of the larger of the metropolitan colleges, with alumni bodies of many, many thousands, should hit the top, the resurgence will really be on its way. And N.Y.U. well might.

At this writing, the team voted most likely to succeed is St. John's, once a perennial Eastern power. In addition to veteran personnel, the Brooklyn Indians will have the services of a veteran coach, Joe Lapchick, returning to the college fold after several years with the pros. Lapchick is a fine coach. He will be a distinct asset.

But St. John's has tremendous assets in its personnel, too. Four big veterans plus three sophomores from the undefeated freshman team of a year ago, are ready to take up the Lapchick burden. And one of those sophomores is Alan Seiden, only 5-10, but as slick an operative as high school basketball in New York has produced in years.

SETON HALL, over in East Orange, N. J., has this year what it lacked last

year — a good big man like Walt Dukes. It will have this year Tom Cross, 6 feet 9, to go along with a speedy unit that also stands out in rebounding. This could be a powerhouse.

Fordham, with a great group of sophomores last year, was a disappointment, mainly because the sophomores didn't come though. With an added year of experience, however, they'll undoubtedly make a distinct improvement over their 11-14 record and should be one of the big guns of the city. St. Francis and Manhattan also are likely contenders.

And now for important N.Y.U. Howard Cann, starting his thirty-fourth season on University Heights, will have his four top scorers back. But a good deal will depend on two sophomores, 6-foot 4-inch Cal Ramsey, the starting center and 5-11 John Bucek, a back-court man with speed and savvy. These two may bring N.Y.U. back, possibly not to its former greatness but certainly to a better record than that turned in the past few years.

In the East outside of New York, possibly the Eastern champion — if there is such — and the most likely participant in the post-season tournaments — is Temple, the Eastern team that went farthest (third) in the 1956 N.C.A.A. The Owls will be missing Hal Lear, who earned the MVP award at the N.C.A.A. even though his team didn't win. But the boy who made Lear possible, Guy Rodgers, will be back with eight other lettermen. The Owls won 27, lost 4 last year. They look good enough even to better that mark.

After Temple in the Middle Atlantic States come St. Joseph's of Philadelphia, Canisius, Syracuse and Niagara. And in New England, unless all signs go awry, the University of Connecticut should come up with a powerhouse even though it lost its co-captains. But nine lettermen are back, together with four really big sophomores from a freshman team that lost only once in fourteen games a year ago.

The ancient and honorable Ivy League expects to have one of its

closest round-robin in years. The defender is Dartmouth, which lost only one starter. But the Green still has 6-foot 8-inch Jim Francis, the best big man in the league. Princeton and Yale will come up with some crackling sophomores and Yale also still has 6-4 Johnny Lee, who broke all sorts of scoring records as a sophomore. It will also have a new coach, Joe Vancisin.

Also a contender may be Columbia, which will have its great little play-maker, Chet Forte, back in action after half a year of ineligibility last winter, a blow that may have cost the Lions the title. Penn, Cornell, Brown and Harvard, in that order, should follow.

Talking of basketball hereabouts, the first really big competition will be the annual Holidays Festival tournament at Madison Square Garden, conducted by the E.C.A.C. each year for the last four. This year the tournament, set for Dec. 25, 26, 28 and 29, will have ten teams instead of the usual eight. Seven will be members of the ECAC — N.Y.U., Fordham, Manhattan, St. John's, Villanova, Temple and Niagara. The three "guests" are Brigham Young, Notre Dame and Ohio State.

It's by far the best field the tournament has had.

PRESSURE DEFENSE

(Continued from page 25)

have the ball, your man, and plugging the middle in mind.

Before every game we remind ourselves that we want to hold the opponent to 35 points. Of course we know that we can't always do this, but we set that as our goal. Last season, after winning district, we played seven games in our advance to the state title. In all but one of these seven games, our opposition failed to score as many as 40 points.

I hope that I have expressed myself clearly in this article. I don't know how effective the half court pressure defense would be for you, but, we have had a great deal of success with it during the past two years.

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VOLLEY BALL

(Continued from page 18)

sional leaders in athletics, however, we know that the situation these officials find themselves in today is due to the overemphasis on winning. No one can deny that football and basketball officials, on the whole, are well trained. They must join officials' associations, attend clinics every year, and wear prescribed uniforms. Both football and basketball are able to draw a sufficient number of officials.

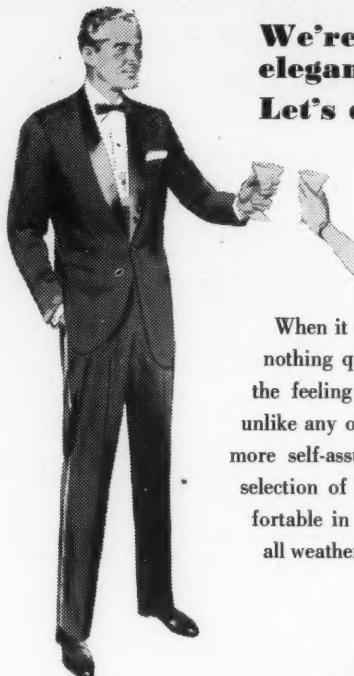
Volleyball prides itself in staying closer to the amateur ideal than other sports. Even the officials receive no pay. The usual practice is to pay an official's expenses, except in the case of the National Championships, where officials pay their expenses as well as officiate for no fee.

The practice of volunteer officials poses several problems. One may well wonder if we have not mistakenly linked amateurism in volleyball with officiating. Certainly we do not consider high school or YMCA basketball any less of an amateur sport because the officials are paid. Certainly we would not think of asking a basketball official to referee for no fee.

In the case of the Nationals, many officials would be willing to donate their services but cannot afford to pay their expenses. This means that officials in the Nationals are comprised of coaches who enter teams and referees who have the money to make the trip. Amateurism surely does not mean limiting participation to those of means, as was the situation in competitive golf and tennis for many years.

The fact that volleyball officials are not paid eliminates the vast group of coaches and physical education teachers in public schools. These persons must usually supplement their income by officiating sports or working part-time. They are well qualified in athletics, but they are not interested in officiating volleyball for nothing. If we could enlist these men and women as officials, we would go a long way towards getting volleyball established in the high schools of America.

What then can be done to alleviate the problem of an insufficient number of trained volleyball officials in the United States? The answer seems to be in realizing that to pay officials a reasonable fee is by no means contaminating the fine, amateur spirit of volleyball. Rather this practice will enhance the game of volleyball and help make it a major competitive sport in America.



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BASKETBALL RULINGS

(Continued from page 28)

successful goal as well as after any other out of bounds ball. After a successful goal, a player might run through or pass the ball through the free throw lane extended.

16. Play: During free throw by A¹, A² occupies one of the number one alleys or one of these alleys is not occupied by any player. Is this a violation?

Ruling: No. It is the responsibility of the Official to have these two alleys occupied by opponents of the free thrower. He should not permit the throw to be made until these two alleys are properly occupied. If he fails to observe this, no penalty is enforced.

17. Play: Free thrower A¹ chooses to attempt his free throw from a position several feet behind the free throw line. The throw is attempted from: (a) inside the free throw circle; or (b) outside of such circle.

Ruling: In (a), it is a legal free throw. In (b), the throw is not in accordance with the conditions in Rule 4-8. No penalty is prescribed for this specific act but it would be almost impossible to have such a throw followed by a subsequent legal attempt without having the free thrower violate the 10-second time limit as prescribed in 9-1-(a). If the Official discovers the intent before the throw is in flight, he should kill the ball immediately and order the free thrower into the circle with the 10-second count continuing. If he does not stop the action until after the ball is in flight, he should penalize for violation of the 10-second time limit.

18. Play: What is the reason for the revised wording in the last paragraph of Rule 5-7 concerning tie games?

Ruling: The only purpose is to provide more specific coverage. No change in procedure is intended. There are a great many factors which might affect the procedure. It is almost impossible to cover all of these without having someone claim that the meaning is not clear. The present wording may be an improvement over last year's wording. Opinions will differ.

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FOOTBALL THRILLS

A FIELD goal with time rapidly running out on his Princeton football team provided Charlie Caldwell, Princeton coach and Wilson Sporting Goods Co. staff member, with his greatest thrill in football in the fall of 1946.

Caldwell returned to his alma mater, Princeton, in 1945 and lifted the Tigers out of the football doldrums. His team won the Ivy League championship in 1947 — the first time since 1939 — and repeated in 1948. Princeton also went on a 24-game winning streak in 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952 that was recently stopped by the University of Pennsylvania.

In addition to producing championship teams, Caldwell also developed one of the greatest backs in the past decade in Dick Kazmaier.

Charlie was in his second season at Princeton when a field goal thrilled him and thousands of Princeton supporters.

The powerful Pennsylvania Quakers were four touchdown favorites to beat the Princeton Tigers in 1946, but for 58½ minutes Princeton held the Quakers to a 14-14 standoff.

Then Ken Keuffel calmly stepped back and booted the ball through the goal posts for three points and a 17-14 victory.

"That field goal meant more than a victory over Pennsylvania," Caldwell said. "Through it, our entire Princeton family gained faith in the staff's ability to bring Princeton football back from the depths."

The field goal more than brought Princeton "back from the depths." It helped pave the way for them to climb to new heights in Eastern competition.

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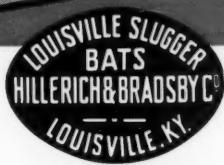
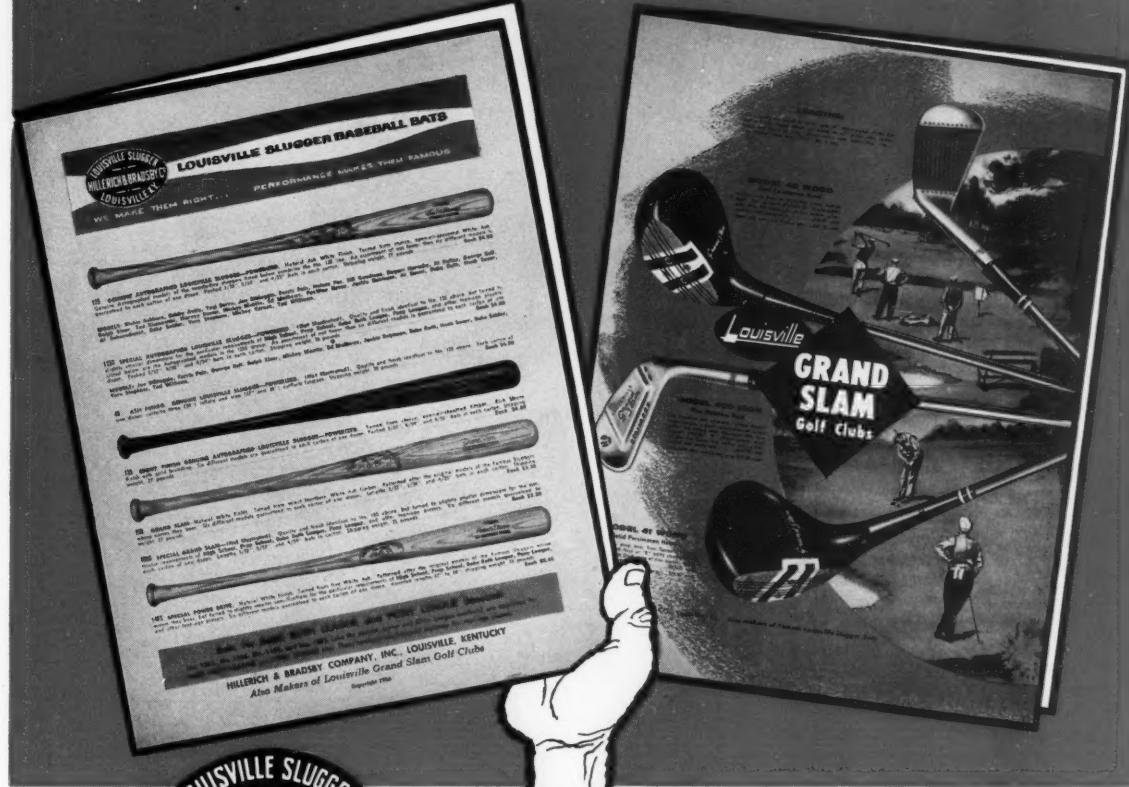
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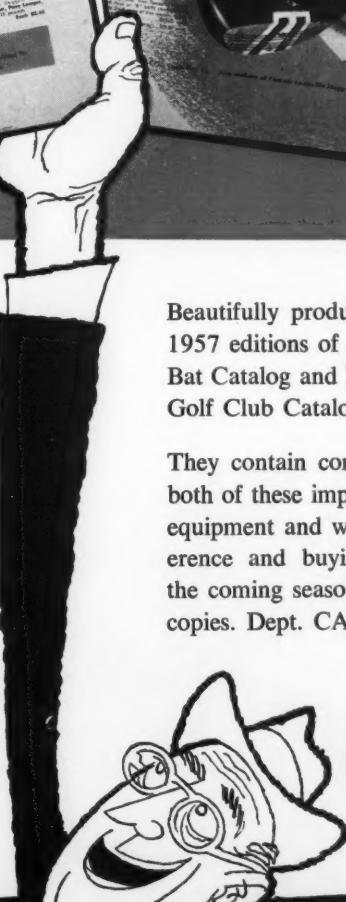


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